

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Teasing-off
A complete guide to the
British Open at St
Andrews



Reading list
The pick of holiday
books for children
Rumour of war
Intrigue in the
Conservative Party
Alpine cycle
Tour de France riders
battle it out in the Alps

Portfolio

There were five winners in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Each will receive £400. Three live in the south-east, one in Scotland and one in Somerset.

Report, page 2; Portfolio list, page 18; rules and how to play, back page.

Pensions freedom proposed

Employees will be entitled to buy their own pensions and to opt out of existing occupational schemes under government proposals. The Labour Party promised bitter opposition to the changes. **Back page**
Parliament, page 4

Suicide squad Sikhs arrested

About 100 members of Sikh "suicide squads" were arrested trying to march on the Golden Temple in Amritsar after peace talks between Sikh leaders and the Indian Army broke down. **Earlier report, page 5**



CBI's guest

For the first time, Mrs Thatcher is to attend the Confederation of British Industry's annual conference, and to answer questions. **Page 2**

Pipeline blast

Angolan rebels claimed they blew up a pipeline in the Cabinda enclave, but Gulf Oil, the operators, said the blast was accidental. **Earlier report, page 5**

Air route battle

A political battle over Britain's airline industry is expected after the Civil Aviation Authority published a report giving the Government to urge certain British Airways routes to independent airlines. **Page 2**

£300,000 award

A boy who taught his mother to read and write won £300,000 damages after an operation left him with incurable brain damage. **Page 3**

England beaten

West Indies beat England by eight wickets in the third Test at Headingley to take an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the series. **Page 25**

Leader page 13
Letters: On exchange rates, from Sir Alan Neale, and Professor A Kennaway; Kastellorizo, from Mr M Haag
Leading articles: France; North London Polytechnic; Artistic defectors
Features, pages 10-12
The significance of Molotov's rehabilitation; York Minster's pyromaniac; Maxwell - a magnate too many? Spectrum: The plot against Hitler. Fashion: man's estate
Obituary, page 14
Mr Joe Davis, Mr V. C. Chidambaram

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Unions to recruit at GCHQ after ban ruled unlawful

- Trade unions are campaigning to win back GCHQ members after the court ruling that the union ban there is unlawful
- The judge said the Government should have consulted the unions and staff before withdrawing the right to membership
- Immediately after the ruling the staff were told that, pending an appeal decision, the status quo should be maintained
- Whitehall sources said that the Prime Minister intended to stick to her decision to keep unions out of the GCHQ

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Trade unions are to mount a campaign to win back into membership the staff at Government Communications Headquarters after a High Court ruling yesterday that the ban on unions at the sensitive listening stations was unlawful.

The 1,000 employees at the Cheltenham complex, and 10 out-stations in Britain and abroad were ordered to give up their union membership in March after the Government argued that there was a conflict of interest with the maintenance of national security. Mr Justice Gidwell's ruling yesterday said that the Government's actions were contrary to natural justice.

In a decision hailed by the union as a significant defeat for Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the judge said that the Government should have consulted the unions and staff before withdrawing the right to belong to a union.

Staff who agreed to renounce their membership were given a £1,000 payment and only 150 refused to accept what they saw as a government bribe. The judge said that those who accepted the money should be allowed to keep it.

Leaders of the Civil Service unions met today to decide how best to organize the recruitment campaign and to win back union recognition at Cheltenham. Application forms for membership are already being distributed.

Ministers were last night said to be considering the grounds for a possible appeal against the court decision, and to be drawing comfort from the judge's rejection of the unions' four substantive arguments against the ban.

Those were that the Government had no power to vary civil servants' terms and conditions to exclude them from trade union membership; the

TUC, which also called for early negotiations with the Government on the restoration of union rights.

A decision by the Government to opt for a negotiated agreement rather than an appeal could cause the unions some embarrassment because the "no strike" agreement offered in secret talks in February and rejected by the Prime Minister has since been repudiated by conferences of two of the largest unions.

Those unions, the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, did not represent the majority of the GCHQ staff but are still influential voices. However, there is bound to be strong pressure from the other unions to honour the agreement's guarantee of no disruption of intelligence-gathering operations.

The judge's ruling that the government ban was "invalid and of no effect" led to disagreement last night between the unions and the Foreign Office, which had initially released a statement saying that the judge had granted a stay of his declaration pending any possible appeal.

"The ruling was subsequently withdrawn, but officials insisted that the judge had recognized that the present situation at Cheltenham should be maintained. The unions argued that the judge had made no such declaration and took the Foreign Office statement as a 'trick' to dissuade GCHQ employees from rejoining unions."

There was a recognition in union circles last night that one possible option for the Government was a period of consultation with the staff, after which the same orders as before would be made by ministers.

Law report, page 9

Opposition reacts with jubilation

By Anthony Bevins

Whitehall sources said last night that the judgment would make a difference and that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would stand by her initial decision to keep trade unions out of GCHQ.

But the immediate Commons reaction was Opposition jubilation that the Government had yet again been wrong-footed this time by a High Court judge.

Mr John Smith, shadow spokesman on employment, said: "The Government has been found guilty by the courts of breaching the rules of natural justice. Surely they will now admit that they are wrong. They should now cease breaking the law and restore union rights to their employees at GCHQ from whom they were illegally withdrawn. It is one more sham to add to the pile on Mrs Thatcher's desk."

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, told the Commons, in an attempt to win an emergency debate: "The Prime Minister, as minister responsible for the Civil Service, has acted unlawfully and without precedent. Never in our history has a British Prime Minister been found guilty in a British court of law and placed in the dock in this way."

An emergency debate was refused. Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, earlier promised consultations with the official Labour opposition to consider possibilities for Commons reaction. His move followed strong protests from Mr Peter Shore.

Elated staff hail legal victory

From Craig Seton, Cheltenham

Staff at Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham received a letter from the management within hours of yesterday's High Court verdict telling them that pending a decision on an appeal "the position at GCHQ should be maintained".

The letter, signed by Mr J. Adye, director of establishment and organization, was sent out as the news of the judgment spread throughout the establishment.

More than 100 GCHQ staff who refused to sign away their union rights or ask for a transfer, and instead defiantly set up GCHQ trade unions, were last night planning their next move after the largely unexpected victory in the High Court.

Many GCHQ workers had been expecting the judgment to be made and took radios to work to listen to news broadcasts. When the news broke, many expressed surprise that

they had won not just the moral argument, but now the legal argument, and there was jubilation among the hard-core who had fought the Government's ban throughout.

Mr Adye, in his letter, referred to Mr Justice Gidwell's ruling that the union ban was invalid, and went on to say that the judge had also stated that the certificates issued by the Foreign Secretary under the Employment Protection Acts could remain in force, and that the £1,000 payments for loss of rights also remained valid.

Among those who refused to surrender trade union membership but have continued to work the view was growing that the judgment had dealt a stunning blow to Mr Peter Marchant, the GCHQ director, who had tried to bring the ban into force. One union member said: "His position is now untenable."

Miss D. Greene, a former branch secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association at GCHQ, who is one of the 100 or more still fighting the ban inside the establishment, said: "I feel ecstatic. I am very surprised. There was a feeling that we did not really stand a chance. We felt we had a good moral case, but that we would not win the legal case."

Mr Chris Daglish, who also refused to yield on union membership, said he thought it likely that the Government would appeal on grounds of national security.

He said he had joined a union only three days before the ban was imposed.



Mr Jack Hart, leader of Civil Service unions at GCHQ, after the verdict.

Prince gives backing to alternative medicine

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Prince of Wales believes that complementary medicine should be expanded in Britain and that an independent inquiry should be set up to evaluate its benefits.

Complementary, or alternative, medicine is appealing to increasing numbers of people who are dissatisfied with orthodox treatment, he said.

Commenting on an inquiry set up by the Dutch Government some years ago to look into "alternative medicine," Prince Charles said: "Personally, I think a broad-based inquiry of this nature is the best way of proceeding. 'Apart from anything else it would recognize the fact that

many, many people in this country are predisposed towards various types of complementary medicine."

"Increasingly, I think, they are not getting all they want from orthodox medicine. So they are turning to ever larger numbers to people who offer a different approach - with more time, and more listening."

Prince Charles, who is to attend a Royal Society of Medicine seminar on the subject on Thursday, made his comments in an interview published in The Standard evening newspaper in London, yesterday.

He expressed his sympathies with complementary medicine

in a speech to the British Medical Association last year, and now appears to be going further.

Although emphasizing that orthodox medicine should be available.

He said he was influenced towards complementary medicine by the Queen Mother, who favoured aspects of it, as did King George VI and as does his mother.

"Ever since I can remember, my family have been interested in homeopathy - I think because my grandfather and grandmother were interested in it."

The Prince may even have dreamt as a youngster of



Galloping style: Princess Anne sports a collar bearing a horse-riding motif for a visit yesterday to a riding holiday camp for disabled people at Ashdon in Essex.

MI5 chief was 'best suspect' in mole-hunt

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 "molehunter" who spent 15 years investigating high-level Soviet penetration of the British security service, described last night the trail which led him to conclude that "intelligence-wise it was 99 per cent certain" that Sir Roger Hollis, the former director-general of MI5 was a Russian spy.

Speaking on Granada Television's *World in Action*, Mr Wright said there were about 50 separate items which pointed to Sir Roger as the "mole". Of the 21 intelligence officers who had examined the case, 16 believed there was a spy at the top of MI5 of whom half reckoned Sir Roger was the best candidate.

Mr Wright also described the day in MI5 headquarters shortly before Sir Roger retired in 1965 when he "sat down beside me and said 'Why do you think I am a spy?' I pointed out that he was by far the best suspect. His reply to that was 'Peter, you have got the maniacs on me... I can only tell you that I am not a spy'".

The search for the MI5 "mole" began in the late 1940s when the Government Communications Headquarters began to decode signals sent in World War II by the controllers of Soviet agents in the West. It was known as the "Verona" or "V" material. A controller called "Sonia" had been sent to the Oxford area. Sir Roger's section was entrusted to Blenheim Palace in 1940.

In 1945, Igor Gouzenko, a Soviet cipher clerk, defected in Ottawa and revealed the existence of "Elit" as an important "mole" inside MI5. Also in 1945, Konstantin Volkov, a would-be defector, was betrayed by Kim Philby, the Soviet mole inside MI6, but not before he pointed to another mole inside British counter-intelligence. Mr Wright said last night a retransmission of the Volkov message made it clear that the counter-intelligence mole could only have been in MI5 and not Philby himself.

In the early 1960s, a third Soviet defector, Anatoli Golitsin, had described the contents of a document written by Mr Wright of whose details he had

Continued on page 2, col 8

Girl tells of rape ordeal by 'the Fox'

The teenage girl who was raped last week by the masked man known as "The Fox" spoke yesterday for the first time of her ordeal.

With her 21-year-old boyfriend and 17-year-old brother, both of whom were yesterday assaulted by the man she called "the Fox" at the events last Thursday night which have become the focus of intense police operations in the area around Edlesborough in Bedfordshire.

She warned others who come into contact with him: "No one should try to tackle this man because you are going to be killed. It's easier for a woman to get over a rape than bring someone back from the dead."

"There are people who can help a girl to get over being raped and who can help boyfriends and brothers get over feelings of guilt."

On Thursday evening the girl and her boyfriend, who have been going together since November, drove back to her parents' bungalow after paying a visit to her boyfriend's stepfather. The girl's brother was also staying in the house.

She said: "She was lying in bed and heard something outside. 'I thought it might be my boyfriend. We were still getting over a stiff, so I went to the kitchen to talk to him'. In the hall she was immediately aware of a ballistics and a shotgun being pointed at her."

Throughout their ordeal all three the stranger issued his orders in a calm voice.

The girl's brother was then roused and all three ordered to a living room.

"He said: 'We lay on our backs but he made us turn over. My brother was tied up. The man was so calm and confident and it was that that terrified us. 'It was chilling because: you knew straight away that he would kill without the slightest hesitation."

"He gagged us all. I remember he turned off a record that was playing. 'I thought we were going to die. I knew I was going to get raped. I said to the others: 'Should I run?'"

From that room the three, with the shotgun trained on them, were taken to where the girl had been sleeping. She was forced onto the bed, tied up and gagged. "I could hear him undressing and then he raped me. He made sure my hands were not too tightly bound and that I could breathe properly."

He then left to make himself a cup of coffee in the kitchen. "I was worried about my boyfriend and brother. I knew they would want to do something that they might be feeling guilty and I let them know I knew I was alright. 'I even joked that I could hear him doing the washing up."

Next it was the turn of the two youths to suffer a series of degrading sex acts that they still did not want to talk about.

The girl added: "I managed to touch my brother's arm. I just wanted to reassure him."

The rapist then left the room to watch video films. "I remember lying there wondering what it would feel like to be shot in the stomach when I heard a kettle boiling. I wondered if he was going to scold me."

Dock peace talks start as blockade is sealed

By Bazile Clement and John Witherow

The peace process to settle the "increasingly" damaging national dock strike began yesterday with employers started talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Dockers' leaders, who last night expressed some pessimism about the outcome of the exploratory discussions are due to visit Acat today.

The final strategic gap in the dockers' blockade was closed when port workers at Dover voted to ban freight from 6pm yesterday. Some workers described the vote as a "fiddle" but shop stewards insisted that the vote had gone two to one for the stoppage.

Passenger traffic was not banned but there was concern that holidaymakers would have difficulty in negotiating the traffic jams the freight ban would cause.

Meanwhile Mr Arthur Scargill emerged last night from talks with the transport union leaders clearly satisfied with the combined effects of the strikes by dockers and miners and insisting that the National Coal Board withdrew its pit closure plan.

Speaking after the 90-minute meeting he said that he hoped that at talks tomorrow the coal board "would be prepared to sit down, free of Government interference and negotiate a reasonable and acceptable solution". Public opinion "was swinging towards the pitmen, he said."

He comments came after ugly scenes outside Port Talbot Steelworks in South Wales where 400 pitmen clashed with 200 police.

The pickets threw bottles and stones smashing the windows of lorries taking coal and iron ore to feed the furnaces of Llanwern steel plant 50 miles away.

But the Government's concern now seems firmly fixed on the dock strike which has already hit supplies of imported fruit, and has set the price of tomatoes soaring.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, repeated to the Commons assurances he gave at the weekend that the Cabinet had no intention of ending the National Dock Labour Scheme - the issue at the heart of the docks conflict.

Predictions that a declaration of state of emergency was imminent were scotched by Mr Tom King, Secretary for Employment, who said the use of troops would only be considered if national life were seriously being affected.

Mr Nicholas Finney, director of the National Association of Port Employers said that he could not give the union a guarantee that the docks labour scheme would never be breached. The dispute started at Immingham Docks on Humberside when non-registered "blackleg" labour was used to handle iron ore.

Complete disruption at Dover, the country's busiest ferry terminal, was only avoided when the harbour board accepted a union ban on the 1,800 lorries using the port each day.

The decision to stop freight was taken at a meeting on 500 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union. A number of workers claimed the vote had been "rigged" and one shop steward said he objected to being "a pawn in the political battle between Arthur Scargill and Mrs Thatcher."

Mr Sean Walsh, who led a delegation to the harbour board offices to protest at the conduct of the meeting, said there was no proper ballot or vote.

Flames beat strike, page 2
Parliament, page 4

Ministers soft pedal over state of emergency threat

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

With the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service exploring the ground for a settlement of the docks strike, ministers yesterday appeared to have taken a collective decision to place more emphasis on restraint than on resolution.

After a meeting of senior ministers to discuss developments in the dock and coal disputes, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said the proclamation of a state of emergency was not "on the cards in any imminent sense at all". It was "not on the agenda at the moment".

But to keep a modicum of courage in the hearts of Conservative MPs, Mr King, speaking on BBC radio, repeated that the Government would take any steps necessary in the future to safeguard the nation.

With the party becoming gradually more restive, Mr John Gummer, the chairman, was among the group of 14 ministers who joined the Prime Minister to hear reports from all parts of the country about the movement of essential supplies.

The defence department was represented by Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, but official sources said that the use of troops was not discussed.

There was touchiness yesterday (Mon) at any suggestion that the Prime Minister had anything practical in mind when she talked at the weekend of doing "everything necessary".

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FIRST AMONG EQUALS

The No1 bestseller by Jeffrey Archer

PHOTOGRAPH BY DICK HALEY

'Full of incident... pure storytelling'

Elizabeth Barltrop, DAILY TELEGRAPH

'A stupendous bestseller'

Leader column, THE GUARDIAN

'Perfection... a glass of champagne and the latest Jeffrey Archer'

Lynda Lee Potter, DAILY MAIL

'Great fun... roguish and extremely well informed'

Muriel Seymour-Smith, FINANCIAL TIMES

£8.95

Hodder & Stoughton

British Airways cuts urged to boost level of competition

By Jonathan Davis and Edward Townsend

A fierce political battle over the future of Britain's airline industry is looming after the publication yesterday of a report urging the Government to build up independent airlines at the expense of the state-owned carrier, British Airways.

The report, by the Civil Aviation Authority, was presented to Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, after a six-month investigation into the competition implications of the Government's plan to privatize British Airways by selling its shares next year. It recommends a series of cuts in British Airways' domestic, European and international operations, which it says should be transferred to British Caledonian and other independent airlines in the interests of greater competition. It also calls for an end to regulation of prices on domestic airline services.

The report was attacked by Lord King, chairman of British Airways, who has often said that any attempt to strip the airline of any of its routes would jeopardize the Government's privatization plans. The aviation authority acknowledged that if its proposals

were implemented privatization might have to be delayed and the Treasury would raise less from the flotation of the company as a result.

British Caledonian has led the campaign for a reduction in British Airways size ahead of its privatization. Its chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, described the report as "a manifesto which promises the progressive development of real competition through previously unavailable route licensing opportunities".

British Caledonian said that it would make immediate applications for 25 new routes from Gatwick, many in direct competition with British Airways services from Heathrow. Although the report did not endorse British Caledonian's plan for a new competitive structure within the airline industry, it appears to give approval to a reorganization of routes which would favour British Caledonian.

It wants to operate new services from Gatwick to China, India, Singapore, Malaysia, the Gulf, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Germany and Scandinavia. Further expansion to Alaska, Japan, Sri Lanka, Australia and more European centres is envisaged.

Lords back 'paving' Bill compromise

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government's compromise on the "paving" Bill which gives the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan councils an extra 11 months in office from next May by cancel next year's elections to the authorities was approved by a 93 vote majority in the Lords last night.

In the fifth largest voting turnout in the Lords since 1832, and after another strong opposition by Government whips, an Opposition amendment which would have confirmed the defeat inflicted on the Government on June 28 and allowed the elections to go ahead was defeated by 248 votes to 155.

The Lords also approved the Government's plan, announced last week, for imposing tight financial controls on the councils in their final months.

The Bill's main purpose of abolishing the elections has now been achieved but as ministers last night celebrated the removal of one obstacle to abolition it was clear that another alliance is already developing in readiness for the

main abolition Bill to be introduced in the autumn.

The opposition parties, in addition to a large number of Conservative MPs, including some ministers, are deeply opposed to the scrapping altogether of an overall elected authority for London.

The Government took no chances yesterday after its startling defeat three weeks ago. Its case was put by Lord Whitelaw, leader of the Lords, when he said the Government had made a substantial concession to the views of peers and paid proper respect to its role as a revising chamber.

The Prime Minister is due to meet Conservative peers tomorrow as she normally does before the summer recess. Some have contributed to her difficulties during recent weeks but they have been turning out in exceptional strength this year. Since 1832 there have been only 24 Lords voting more than 300 peers; four of them have been this year.

Parliament, page 4

NUJ strike fails to stop Sun

By Michael Horne

The Sun newspaper continued to publish yesterday after Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor, defied the strike by 235 journalists to produce the newspaper almost single-handedly.

The journalists decided to continue their three-day strike over a pay demand for 7.5 per cent plus £3,000. They have rejected an offer of 7.5 per cent

plus a one-off payment of £500.

Mr MacKenzie, aged 37, who crossed a National Union of Journalists picket line to work, told *The Times*: "It doesn't seem likely there will be a swift end to the strike but I intend to carry on indefinitely."

According to management figures journalists on *The Sun* earn an average £19,600



Ministers at 10 Downing Street yesterday for a meeting of the MISC 101 committee. Left to right: Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy and Lord Whitelaw, Mrs Thatcher's deputy. (Photograph John Voos)

Crisis talks bring in 14 ministers

By Peter Hennessy

Fourteen ministers joined Mrs Thatcher in Downing Street yesterday morning for a meeting of the Cabinet's busiest ad hoc committee, known as MISC 101, from its secret Cabinet Office classification which determines the Government's response to developments in the coal and dock strikes.

The core membership of MISC 101, which convenes regularly on Mondays and Wednesdays (reporting to the full Cabinet on Thursdays) and meets more often when required, is the Prime Minister, her deputy, Lord Whitelaw, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, Mr Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport and Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General.

Other ministers attend when needed. For example, the possibility of deploying troops in the docks required the presence yesterday of Mr John Stanley, Minister for the Armed Forces. Mrs Peggy Fensler, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, was there to report on foodstocks.

Mr John Gummer was present, as Downing Street claimed, in his capacity as Minister of State at the Department of Employment, where he has responsibility for industrial relations in the ports, rather than as Chairman of the Conservative Party.

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Call for calm at Port Talbot

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Port Talbot, no more is coming in because of a decision by the men to join the transport workers' strike. Without them the ore carriers cannot enter harbour.

Nearly 5,000 people have been charged with offences relating to the miners' strike between March 14 and July 10. Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for the Home Office told Mr Anthony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton North, in a written answer yesterday that 4,727 people have been charged. Most were arrested for obstruction or breach of the peace. But 84 people have been charged with the serious offence of riot.

In the same period 656 people were dealt with in court and 60 defendants were acquitted. The following table of offences was supplied:

Offence	Number of charges
Conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace	1,888
Obstruction of a police officer	1,027
Obstruction of the Highway	251
Criminal damage	251
Arson	251
Assault on a police officer	221
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	12
Causing grievous bodily harm	67
Threat with intent to resist arrest	12
Offensive weapon	12
Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875 (intimidation)	76
Burglary	1
Handling stolen property	1
Drug offences	1
Attempting various offences	57
Unlawful assembly	138
Affray	84
Riot	85
Others	4,727

Europe air charters beat dock strike

By John Lawless

The scramble by British importers and exporters to beat the docks strike has even seen light aircraft being chartered to fly goods to and from Europe, with charters on heavier planes being snapped up.

Mr Christopher Foyle, grandson of the founder of Foyle's bookshop, who owns an aviation company based at Luton airport, said yesterday: "We have our own Aztec Navaho and Chieftains capable of carrying between half and one tonne, and we have been asked to do everything from importing car parts to exporting live bait."

Air Foyle's customers are being quoted between £5,000 for a seven-tonne load from Düsseldorf to Southampton on a Viscount, to £15,000 to take 40 tonnes on a Boeing 707 from the Midlands to Bristol, much above sea-freight rates.

Most of the inquiries related to places in near-northern Europe, with shippers trying to get goods that are trapped in ports across the Channel or North Sea.

National newspapers could face a shortage of newsprint next week if the dock strike continues, and in common with other papers *The Times* will be reducing the number of pages it carries later this week.

The closure of Dover to freight cargoes yesterday blocked the last main avenue for the import of newsprint (a Staff Reporter writes).

The Army's Royal Corps of Transport would be at the centre of attempts to keep the ports running if the Government brought in the troops because of the dock strike (the Press Association reports). The corps practices constantly at a military port at Marchwood, near Southampton. Run by 350 men of the 17th Royal Port Regiment, it is Britain's only military port.

The fact that he did not and that he was prepared to line the Labour Party up increasingly with the miners' strike "weeks of opportunism", Dr Owen said. It appeared that Mr Kinnock thought the miners would win and that the Labour Party should stand alongside them, whereas hitherto he had sat on the fence.

Mr Kinnock's failure to disown Mr Scargill was very dangerous and would come back on him. It would mean there were practically no moderates left in the Labour movement.

Parliament, page 4

Dull chess contest takes fire

Danny King playing for England in the Robert Ruk Young Chess Masters, Round 1, wanted to go to a concert yesterday evening and so had a quick draw with Tony Kosten (England). Danny King (Wales) versus Klaus Berg (Denmark) was also dull, but suddenly exploded into tactics which led to a draw by repetition.

Andrew Martin (England) stood well against Jeff Horner (England) but blundered and lost. Max Fuller (Australia) is a pawn down against Bill Harrison (England) in a rook and pawn ending. Tim Upton (Scotland) drew with Peter Large (England).

In the Robert Silk Lady Masters, Nina Holberg (Denmark) blundered disastrously against Rohini Khadilkar (India) in a drawish position. Dina Normas (England) played passively against Mandy Hepworth (England) and got her just deserts. Susan Walker (England) scored her second successive win against Vashanti Khadilkar (India) and the third of the Indian Women Master-sisters, Jasree Khadilkar is adjourned in a drawish position against Rani Hamid (Bangladesh).

Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director general, said yesterday: "This is a first for the CBI, although the Prime Minister has spoken on previous occasions at the CBI annual dinner."

The conference theme for 1984 is "Agenda for Enterprise" and the debates will focus on a medium-term strategy for business.

Thatcher to attend CBI conference

By Edward Townsend

The Prime Minister has agreed, for the first time, to attend the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry. She is to conduct an "any questions" session with delegates in Eastbourne at the beginning of November.

While it is clear that Mrs Margaret Thatcher accepted the invitation some time ago, industry observers were speculating last night on the Prime Minister's need to rally the faithful.

The carefully-orchestrated conference usually begins with a political forum at which businessmen have been able to throw selected questions at political leaders.

At a Sunday evening session chaired by Mr Pete Murray, the entertainer and disc jockey, Mrs Thatcher will take questions on the economy, industry and trade.

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Dickens greatly exceeds expectations

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

At least three very rich people seem to have decided to collect first editions of Charles Dickens's famous Victorian novels, for competition between three dealers sent their value sky-high at Sotheby's yesterday.

The 1843 first edition of *A Christmas Carol* to Jarndyce Books for £2,750 (estimate £400 to £500); *A Tale of Two Cities* in the original eight monthly parts issued in 1859 made £3,630 (estimate £800 to £1,000) to Mags and the 1846 *Pictures* from Italy £4,620 (estimate £500 to £700) to C. J. Sawyer.

Dickens memorabilia did not share in the boom: an autograph letter estimated at £250 to £300 made £330 while his Regency reading chair was left unsold at £1,000 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500).

Dickens provided the surprises in Sotheby's best literature sale of the summer. Prices for the important manuscripts roughly matched expectations. A heavily revised working notebook of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's, containing some of her most famous poems, sold for £20,900 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000).

Quaritch scooped up the most fascinating rarity, a carefully written and prettily illustrated manuscript of "Bal-lades composed and transcribed by John-Patrick Carey, when hee had little else to doe" at £12,650 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000). They were "Written all by the author's own hand" in 1653.

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Diplomatic service 'is stretched to limit'

By Richard Evans

The diplomatic service, reduced by 20 per cent in recent years, is being stretched to the limit, the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee concluded yesterday.

The squeeze on staff, reduced from 8,140 to 6,527 since 1968, had gone far enough and further cuts could only be made at the cost of accepting a reduced level and quality of service, the all-party committee said.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud and committee chairman, said that

the cuts had already had a detrimental effect. The "terrible undermanning" in Buenos Aires was one of the reasons for the lack of information about the onset of the Falklands war.

While diplomatic staff have been reduced the number of countries covered by the Foreign Office has risen from 131 in 1969 to 160 last year.

"Extra demands have been placed on us by increased business, including the number of trade missions and parliamentary committees

Whitehall brief

Helping the decision-makers to look after the shop

By Peter Hennessy

As the Whitehall machine grinds into the fifth year of Mrs Thatcher's efficiency revolution, a debate has sprung to life about the role of ministers in achieving a more streamlined bureaucracy. Should they try to manage their departments like the chief executive of a business, or should they get on with the policy and the politics and let the civil servants mind the shop?

The Prime Minister wants her Cabinet colleagues really to run their departments and, under her two efficiency advisers, Lord Rayner and his successor Sir Robin Ibb, an ambitious scheme, the financial management initiative (FMI), has been constructed to give them the tools to do the job.

Sir Peter Carey, who retired last year as Permanent Secretary to the Department of Industry, has rejected this thesis flatly: "Ministers are amateurs of management. It is not their skill or, frequently, inclination."

"Extremely few have had experience in genuinely managing a large organization over a prolonged period. If one ac-



cept that, in modern conditions, management is a highly professional skill which has to be painstakingly developed, ministers are not the people to undertake it."

All this is in direct contradiction to the conviction of a senior figure at the heart of the Prime Minister's efficiency strategy who says: "We are now plugging the FMI into the departmental grid. The important thing is that there is a clear signal from ministers that they want their departments well managed. They do have to put something into it or it will die."

Members of the FMI unit, the body charged with spreading the gospel of the new managerialism throughout

Whitehall, found a way of reconciling the two positions last week. They pointed to Sir Peter's observation that the fact that ministers felt the need to try to manage their ministries was "a reflection on the permanent management of the [Civil] Service which must recognize its responsibility to provide the more responsive and flexible machine ministers want."

Mr Sandy Russell, the unit's head, and Mr Vincent Watts, a consultant on secondment from Arthur Anderson and Co, said the pace of change in the transition phase of FMI meant that, as Mr Russell put it, "ministers had to give a strong push to all this". Once the system was up and running it might not be necessary for the politicians to devote so much time to it.

Mr Russell and Mr Watts reckon the FMI has already produced irreversible change in the way departments allocate money and manpower, and fix priorities. "Obviously one cannot demonstrate it is irreversible," Mr Russell said. "Perhaps that will only be

possible when we come back in an after-life."

One thing, however, cannot wait until the after-life. Nobody has yet managed to produce a stirring slogan with which to emblazon the FMI banner. In publicity terms, it lacks punch and visibility.

"Good management, like good housekeeping, is inherently a boring concept to readers of newspapers," said Mr Watts. But he had a go and produced three themes for sticking on the banner: "objectives should be clear, responsibility for achieving them should be assigned to individuals, information on their achievement should be available."

"The trouble is," said Mr Russell in his dry Scots fashion, "when you use words like 'objectives' people glaze over."

They have to find a ringing, convincing phrase to put in the mouths of ministers when they launch the forthcoming FMI White Paper or it will continue to fail to capture political and public attention. Back to the drawing-board boys.

Portfolio Rothschild man wins £20,000

A senior executive of Rothschild's who thought his claim had been rejected was confirmed yesterday as the winner of the £20,000 Times Portfolio weekly dividend. As a result the weekly dividend for the current week will be £20,000, not £40,000, since last week's prize money cannot be carried forward.

Mr Christopher Lawrence, aged 34, from Chiswick, London had trouble on Saturday telephoning to claim because his own phone was out of order. By the time he had arranged to use a neighbour's it was 3.28 and although the call was logged it was initially rejected because, in the rush, he was confused about his daily totals.

He phoned later but the lines were closed, so he wrote, enclosing a photograph of his card. This was verified yesterday and he will thus receive the prize.

There were five winners in the daily competition yesterday, each of whom will receive £400. They are: Mr W. West of Tuxford, Somerset; Mr Stephen Barry, London NW11; Daniel Regan, Bromley, Kent; Mr P. Baker, Kilmore, Argyll and Mr Norman Dore, Chesham, Herts. £2,000 is again available to be won today.

Readers are reminded that they must subtract minus scores from their total in calculating the number they have reached. Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so should write to:

The Times Portfolio, PO Box 40, Blackburn BB1 6AJ enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

To claim, telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53772 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total reaches The Times Portfolio Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring The Times newspaper number.

The Times Portfolio list, page 18 Rules and how to play, Times Information service, back page.

MI5 chief 'main spy suspect'

Continued from page 1

learned in the British Department of the KGB in Moscow. The Gollitsin disclosure came at a time when suspicions of a mole had been reawakened, said Mr Wright, "because all the operations against the Russians, whether they were double agent or technical operations, failed fairly soon after they were started."

The defection of Philip to Moscow in 1963 led to suspicions that somebody in MI5 had tipped him off that, thanks to the Gollitsin testimony he was about to be uncovered. An inquiry was commissioned under a senior MI5 officer, Mr Ronald Symonds.

According to *World in Action*, which produced documentary evidence of the inquiry, the first Symonds report pointed to Sir Roger's deputy, Mr Graham Mitchell as the mole. But the second Symonds inquiry suggested Sir Roger was the more likely candidate. Mr Wright said that Sir Roger obstructed the Symonds inquiry: "He was anxious that Mitchell should not be found innocent because he was the next suspect."

An internal review of the Hollis case was undertaken by Mr John Day, a senior MI5 officer. Mr Wright recalled: "He (Mr Day) came to me one day and said that he had always regarded me as seeing reds under the bed. But he now wanted to tell me that he had come to the conclusion that Hollis was a spy."

In 1974, Mr Wright continued, Sir Michael Hanley, then head of MI5, called a meeting in London of allied intelligence services. He told them Sir Roger had been investigated, interrogated and had not been cleared. "He invited them to make any necessary damage assessments."

In 1974, Lord Trend, the former Cabinet Secretary, was brought out of retirement, to try and settle the issue. He concluded, in the absence of conclusive evidence either way, that Sir Roger was innocent. It was on the basis of the Trend report that Mrs Thatcher cleared Sir Roger in a Commons statement in 1981.

One very senior former counterintelligence officer said of Mr Wright's action: "I am not a vindictive person. But this is a very serious crime. I think that serious crimes ought to be prosecuted."

It was suggested by a former colleague that Mr Wright harboured a grudge about the meagreness of his pension and had gone public for the sake of financial gain. A spokesman for *World in Action* said: "We have not paid him a single penny and he has not asked for any."

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$22; Belgium 25; Canada 22; France 22; Germany 22; Greece 22; Hong Kong 22; India 22; Italy 22; Japan 22; New Zealand 22; Norway 22; Portugal 22; Singapore 22; South Africa 22; Sweden 22; Switzerland 22; Taiwan 22; Thailand 22; USA \$22; West Germany 22; Yugoslavia 22.

MIDSUMMER AT HEAL'S LAST FEW DAYS sale ends 21st July

To celebrate the re-opening of Heal's there will be genuine savings on perfect upholstery, beds, dining, children's and living room furniture.

20% OFF MICHAEL TYLER UPHOLSTERY

15% OFF HULSTA FITTED BEDROOM AND LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

15% OFF MOSER FITTED BEDROOM FURNITURE

20% OFF CASPA UPHOLSTERY

10% OFF NEYT CHILDREN'S BEDROOM FURNITURE

You will also find savings on tableware, cutlery and Dartington glass seconds. So take this opportunity to visit the new Heal's.

SALE

Open: Mon 10.00-6.00, Tues/Wed/Fri 9.30-6.00, Thurs 9.30-7.30, Sat 9.00-6.00
Heal's 196 Tottenham Court Road London W1

Brain-damage boy given £300,000 over hospital operation error

By Rupert Morris

A boy who taught his mother to read and write when he was only 11, was awarded £300,000 damages in the High Court yesterday as the result of a bungled operation which left him with incurable brain damage.

Michael Davis, once an exceptionally bright child with ambitions to become a barrister, was admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, north London, in November 1979, for an operation to lengthen one of his legs, Mr Piers Ashworth QC told the court.

He had undergone two similar operations but on this occasion his mother, Mrs Emeline Davis, had a premonition that something would go wrong. She rushed to the hospital to stop the operation, but her son told her: "I know you are a witch, mother, but I will be all right," Mr Ashworth said.

Something went wrong with the anaesthetic, however. Her son's blood pressure dropped

drastically and his heart stopped; he was resuscitated but has remained in a coma ever since, Mrs Davis believes that he recognises her, but doctors do not expect him to recover, although he may live another 10 or 15 years.

Michael, who is now 16, lies at home in Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, staring at the ceiling. His mother aged 42, has six other children; she gave up her job as an auxiliary nurse after the accident, and has devoted herself to looking after him ever since.

For the past three years she has slept with him, waking every three hours to turn him over. He has to be fed, is doubly incontinent, and cannot move by himself.

Mr Basil Hargrove QC, for the hospital, paid tribute to the "saintly manner" in which Mrs Davis has cared for her son.

Yesterday, as she left court, she said: "It is a full-time job looking after Michael, but we all love him very much and my

husband and family help all they can. I shall never give up believing that he is going to live. I shall carry on believing that until the day he dies."

Mr Justice Croom ordered that £300,000 should be paid immediately to Mrs Davis, the rest to be given to her by the Court of Protection as and when required. Mr Anthony Sebastian, Mrs Davis's solicitor, said that would enable her to have the necessary nursing care so that she could sleep in her own bed and have a night out with her husband for the first time since the accident.

Mrs Davis also hopes to take Michael on holiday to her birthplace in Jamaica.

Mr Sebastian said that a writ had been issued in 1981 against the hospital, alleging negligence on the part of Dr Anthony Rubin, the anaesthetist. It was not until 1983 that the hospital admitted liability, on condition that the action against Dr Rubin was withdrawn.



Time travellers: Miss Sara Hole rounding up the geese yesterday at the Living in the 17th Century exhibition at Gosport, Hampshire, where the English Civil War Society has built a hamlet in natural setting. Right: Mr Martin Crates on the look-out from a medieval cottage. (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

Late stay on export of Duccio painting

By Peter Davenport

The Government yesterday granted a last minute stay on the export of the fourteenth century Duccio painting of the Crucifixion.

Twelve hours before the painting was due to leave for California and the Getty Museum, who paid £1.8m for it at a private sale seven months ago, the Office of Arts and Libraries intervened. It granted Mr Timothy Clifford, director of the Manchester Art Gallery and the man leading the fight to keep the picture in Britain, another month to raise the money.

Mr Clifford has been promised £1.2m and donations have included £500,000 from the National Art Collections Fund and a £1 note from an impoverished clergyman. Mr Clifford consistently told the Government that he can find the other £600,000. Now he has been given a last chance to do that.

On Friday, Mr Clifford came up with a new fund-raising idea. He said: "It is amazing the way the hangman's noose concentrates the mind. We are hopeful that the new idea will bear fruit. There is still doubt, of course, and I would say at this moment there is still a fifty-fifty chance of it going ahead. But by early next week I expect to know if the £600,000 is definite."

Mr Clifford refused to reveal the source of his unexpected windfall, except to say that the individual company involved was not based in the North-West.

Even if the lump sum gift fails to materialize, then other moves are planned to raise the cash. The Government Export Licensing Committee, which sanctions the export of works of art, has never held up a sale so long. Mr Clifford knows that the £1.8m cheque must be signed by midnight on August 16.

He said: "The next month is make or break. I am delighted with the extension, but frankly I am at the end of my tether with the appeal. If we cannot do it now we shall never be able to do it and I would not relish a further extension, even if one were granted."

Jeroaboam of wine sold for £26,500

A Jeroaboam of Mouton Baron de Rothschild 1870 has been sold in Britain for more than £26,500 or £500 a glass. Tomorrow the world's most expensive bottle of wine is being bought by a Texas for auction, where it is expected to fetch a new record price.

The Jeroaboam, equivalent to eight bottles, was bought by Mr Bill Burford, a Texas oil dealer and millionaire, and will be the highlight of this year's auction of old wines in Dallas.

Every 20 years, the bottle has been tested and recorded, and the Baron de Rothschild considers it the finest wine he has drunk.

Sleeping cat stops computer

Health authority officials in Plymouth have dismissed their district rodent operative, an all-white cat named Snowy, after it naps to a computer failure.

Snowy discovered that the £30,000 computer's hot air vent was the perfect place for a sleep, but as the hot air came out Snowy's hairs fell into it. The authority spokesman, Mr Martin Cusack, said: "The hairs became charged with static electricity and caused a total breakdown in our computer."

Beatrix Potter park planned

Mr Robert Jani, American entrepreneur, plans to open a Beatrix Potter theme park, which could cost up to £4m, in the Lake District.

The park, expected to open by the spring of 1987, has been authorized by Penguin Books, who now own the Potter titles. It is expected to take the form of a Lakeland village with Beatrix Potter characters.

£100,000 left to aeromodel club

Mr Jack Marsh, a model aircraft enthusiast, has left more than £100,000 in his will published yesterday, to a Leicester club so that fellow enthusiasts can buy a field in which to fly their aircraft.

Mr Marsh, who lived in Stanley Road, Leicester, and had been a model aeroplane enthusiast since he was a boy, was a founder member of the Leicester Model Aero Club.

Water savers

Water "savers", showing consumption and setting targets, are going up in the South West Water Authority area.

Pay cut plan angers secondary heads

By Colin Hughes

Head teachers of Britain's largest state schools face a salary cut if proposals being considered by local authority employers are agreed.

The suggestion, made by the employers in a working group discussing the restructuring of secondary schools, has angered the Secondary Heads Association, members of which say it is an attempt to victimize the highest-paid teachers.

Heads' salaries are calculated on a complex formula which groups schools from one to 14, depending on the age and number of children. At the bottom, the head of a small primary gets £10,600, while at the other end the head of a 2,000 pupil comprehensive of children 11 to 18 years gets £20,700.

Under the new proposals, the highest paid head would get £250 less, and the small primary head £900 more.

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary of the association, said the plan was "obviously unacceptable". He said heads of large comprehensives carried more direct responsibility and worked longer hours than many of their executive equivalents in industry who received more.

The talks on structure broke up last Friday with no date for further meetings, after the National Union of Teachers, which has 235,000 members mostly in the "lowest" paid grades, laid down conditions.

The union has accepted the principle of having two grades to replace the five-tier system: one for junior teachers, and another for "main professional" teachers who have shown their worth.

It is refusing, however, to discuss any package which includes any change in teachers' contractual duties.

The employers and the Government want to assess teacher performance to enable good teachers to get more money, and bad ones to be held back from promotion.

Detection of lightning to improve

By Kenneth Gosling

New developments in the forecasting of thunderstorms and the pinpointing of lightning strikes have been given greater significance because of the fire which damaged the south transept of York Minster 10 days ago.

Within the next fortnight the Electricity Council is to open the second of four stations which eventually will form a national lightning flash location scheme based on an advanced form of radio direction-finding.

The Meteorological Office is setting up an automatic detection scheme to forecast more accurately the arrival of thunderstorms.

They could also reduce the numbers of those killed and injured by lightning strikes. In Britain lightning is the cause of a dozen deaths every year.

Mr Philip Goldsmith, director of research at the Meteorological Office, said that it already monitored the intensity of rainfall over Britain where there was a high probability of thunderclouds.

Now it was looking ahead on three fronts: the observation of lightning; the ability to recognize the position of clouds and something about their development; and the ability to understand more about cloud physics.

£3.5m bets swindle alleged

Two pensioners and their son ran a large-scale swindle in which clients invested in a horse race betting firm, a court was told yesterday.

More than 10,000 people were persuaded to put £3.5m into an enterprise called Tru To Form which operated on the basis of an infallible system of gambling, Mr Hugh Mayor, for the prosecution, said at Shrewsbury Crown Court.

The business failed, but the clients' money continued to be used to finance an extravagant lifestyle, with the son driving a Rolls-Royce, Mr Mayor said.

Leonard Bielby, aged 68, his wife Grace, aged 66, and their son James, aged 36, formerly of The White House, Sandford Avenue, Church Stretton, Shropshire, and now staying in Weeks Hill, near Dartmouth, Devon, denied six charges of obtaining a total of £30,300 by deception - by falsely representing the sums as dividend-earning investments in Tru To Form, which was able to repay the sum on request.

They also deny three charges of conspiring to obtain by deception a total of £171,000 by falsely saying the firm held credit of £3.5m.

Mr Mayor said that all three defendants had a hand in running the enterprise although James Bielby played the leading part. The case continues today.

Two frozen embryo pregnancies

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Britain's first frozen embryo babies are likely to be born early next year. Two patients of the test-tube baby pioneers, Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe, are now pregnant with embryos which were first frozen, then thawed and implanted in their wombs. Mr Steptoe said yesterday.

The world's first frozen embryo baby was born in Australia earlier this year: Dr Edwards and Mr Steptoe have been perfecting the technique at their Bourn Hall clinic, Cambridge, for about a year.

The treatment is used with "spare" embryos when initial fertilization has failed to produce a pregnancy. Both women had had unsuccessful transfers and agreed to the "spare" embryos being frozen.

The advantage to the patient of freezing the embryos means that she only has to undergo one operation to remove eggs for fertilization.

The Bourn Hall team has tried and until now failed to thaw frozen embryos successfully. The thawing process can damage the cells of the embryo.

Mr Steptoe said, in a radio interview yesterday: "There have been occasions when we have thawed the embryos and found them quite unsuitable."

The embryos have to be shown to be capable of developing as they would if they were fresh embryos before they would be transferred to their mother's womb, he said.

A spokesman for the clinic said that the two women's pregnancies were of "weeks" rather than "months" duration.

Kinnock at secrets case hearing

Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday visited the Central Criminal Court and watched part of the secrets trial of Airman Paul Davies. Mr Kinnock was a guest at one of the regular private lunches held by judges for leading public figures. Afterwards he sat behind Sir Thomas Hethington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, in Court No 1 as the trial continued on its sixth day. Davies, 21, is accused of passing secrets to Hungarian-born Mrs Eva Jaxa three times while he was stationed in Cyprus last September. He denies the charges.

After 20 minutes Mr Kinnock was asked, along with the rest of the public, to leave court as it went into secret session. The trial was adjourned until today.

'Arab link' to gelignite

Det Insp Stanley Griffin, a Scotland Yard detective heading an investigation into an alleged plot to sell large amounts of gelignite seized by the police, suggested at the Marylebone Magistrates Court in London yesterday that the explosives were destined for an Arab faction.

Four men accused of conspiracy, including an explosives engineer say they had the gelignite to sell in a "legitimate" deal for blowing up tree stumps.

The men are: Benjamin Lomax, aged 35, a self-employed explosives engineer, from Daskell Street, Bolton; Arthur Lamb, aged 53, crane hire company director, of Longwood Road, West Heath, Croydon; John Price, aged 45, of King Edward Road, Northampton; and George Perrett, aged 39, a driver, of Shire Place, Overston Lodge, Northampton. They were remanded in custody until July 23.

British share in Debendox £90m unlikely

By Our Science Correspondent

scientific evidence linking the morning sickness pill with malformations in babies.

The company said that it was making out-of-court settlements in the cases of American children to avoid having to pay the costs of legal hearings which it could not recover, regardless of courts' verdicts. However, it was not admitting liability.

Dr Harry Masheter, medical director of Merrell Pharmaceuticals, the company's British subsidiary in Hounslow, west London, said yesterday: "Europe is being treated separately and the company will continue to defend any and all cases that have arisen."

The Debendox Action Group, representing 400 British families, said that it will take out writs in Britain.

Hate for mother 'led to killing'

A man stabbed to death a woman, aged 66, because she looked like his mother whom he hated, it was alleged yesterday.

Peter Fell, aged 23, of Wellington Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, also killed her companion as he walked their dogs at Aldershot Common, Hampshire, Winchester Crown Court was told.

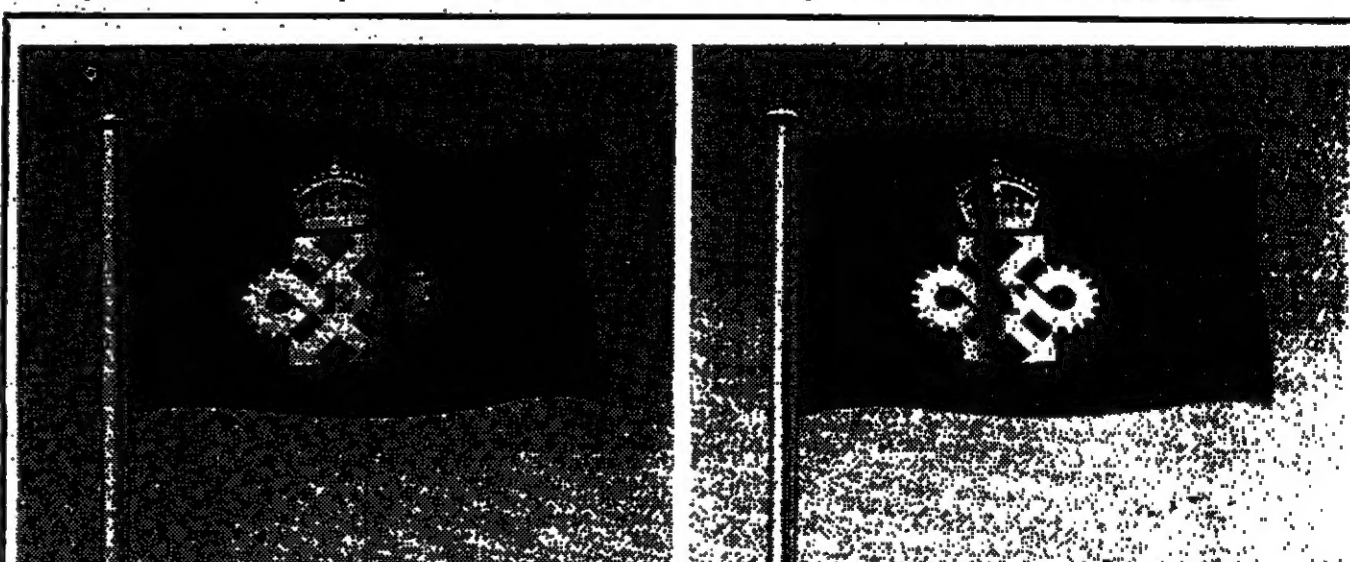
Mr Fell has denied murdering Mrs Margaret Johnson and Mrs Ann Lee, aged 44, on May 10, 1982.

Mr David Elfer, QC, for the prosecution, said there appeared to be no motive for the killings.

When police detained Mr Fell in July 1983 after he made a series of telephone calls to them, he allegedly admitted attacking the two women and said the older one "looked very like his own mother and he hated her sufficiently to want to destroy her". Mr Elfer said.

He later retracted this confession, Mr Elfer said.

The case continues today.



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(tick as appropriate) Exports ☐ Technology ☐ Both ☐

Completed applications must be returned by October 31st 1984.

The Queen's Awards 1985.

Harewood replacement named by ENO

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

English National Opera surprised the London musical world yesterday by turning to the United States for its new managing director, one of Britain's plum operatic posts.

It has chosen Mr Peter Jonas, aged 37 and born in London, to replace Lord Harewood when he leaves the company next year.

Mr Jonas has spent most of his professional career in the US, latterly as artistic administrator of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and director of artistic administration for its parent body, the Orchestral Association.

Lord Goodman, chairman of the opera company's board, said: "Mr Jonas's considerable administrative and musical experience and his proven ability in the international music field will, we feel sure, serve to enhance and develop the reputation of ENO which has risen to great heights under the guidance of Lord Harewood."

Mr Jonas, a former student of the Northern School of Music



Mr Jonas: Married to soprano Lucia Popp.

Licence will give Mercury right to dig up roads

By Our Technology Correspondent

The government is finalizing details of a new licence for Mercury, the privately-owned telecommunications operator, giving it authority to dig up roads without planning permission.

The new licence, which will be published in draft form within the next few weeks, gives Mercury the same rights as British Telecom and full status of a telephone carrier.

The licence is required to satisfy conditions outlined in the Telecommunications Act, which will transform British Telecom into a private company.

British Telecom has been awarded a licence similar to Mercury's apart from obligations to provide public telephones and constraints on company's structure and tariffs. The BT licence will be debated in the House of Commons today.

The Mercury licence will be available for public scrutiny, a final version will be published on two or three weeks.

Since 1982 Mercury has been operating with a licence awarded by the Secretary of State for Industry.

Vicar jailed for indecency

An Anglican vicar who admitted four offences of gross indecency with boys aged between 11 and 17 was jailed for nine months at Swansea Crown Court yesterday.

The Rev John Frederick Vile, aged 36, of Robin's Lane, Barry, South Glamorgan, committed the offences while he was vicar of St Paul's, Landore, Swansea.

He asked for eight similar offences to be taken into consideration.

Mr Anthony Evans QC, for the defence, said Vile, a bachelor, was a lonely, immature man who had displayed homosexual tendencies before ordination. The authorities had encouraged him to continue his career hoping he could keep himself under control.

PARLIAMENT July 16 1984

Issue settled so why are dockers on strike?

DOCK STRIKE

The Government stands ready to take any action which eventually becomes necessary to make sure that the essential services of the country keep running. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons after making a statement on the dock strike. He denied that during the weekend he had mentioned the word "troops".

It has been said the dockers feared that the Government intended to abolish the dock labour scheme, he said. The Government had no plans to change or abolish the scheme and so there was no reason for the strike.

Mr Ridley said: Registered dockers are on strike at all ports in the dock labour scheme. Dockers are also on strike at the non-scheme ports of Montrose and Shoreham and, as regards freight traffic, at Dover, Felixstowe and Portsmouth. Ferry services for passengers and coaches are continuing to operate.

As I told the House last week the Transport and General Workers' Union called the strike because of an alleged breach of the scheme by the British Steel Corporation at Immingham. Last Thursday the National Dock Labour Board, under the procedures in the dock labour scheme itself, decided that the scheme had been breached. By the following day the British Steel Corporation had remedied the matter for the future to the satisfaction of the Immingham dockers.

Despite that, the union has not called off the strike. Discussions between the union and the National Association of Port Employers in the National Joint Council for the ports industry broke up on Friday evening without any agreement being reached.

I understand that the union is insisting that NAPE should guarantee that there will be no breaches of the scheme in future. NAPE have reaffirmed their willingness to honour fully their obligations under the scheme and believe that alleged breaches of the scheme should continue to be determined by the dock labour boards under the statutory procedures.

It has been said that dockers fear that the Government intends to abolish the dock labour scheme. Let me make it absolutely clear that the Government has no plans to change or abolish the scheme. There is therefore no reason whatsoever for the strike.

I understand that both the union and NAPE have now accepted

invitations from Aca's to discuss the dispute. I wish them all success. This strike is only damaging many jobs in the ports, and in other industries too. It is not in the interests of dockers, their families, their fellow workers in other industries, or of the country.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport said the House would welcome the intervention of Aca's into the escalating docks dispute. In a *World This Week* radio interview Mr Ridley had made an inflammatory remark about the use of troops. His speech at the port workers' luncheon on April 12 and the Ridley plan specifically to dismantle the coal and dock industries, had contributed largely to the fears which had triggered off this dispute. It could only make the job of Aca's much more difficult.

Will he say (he went on) that he is prepared not only to change the scheme itself but to meet the dock workers to assure them of the future of the scheme and the docks in which they work?

Mr Ridley: The Dock Labour Board found that there was a breach at Immingham. Now that breach has been remedied by the employers, is he recommending the Transport and General Workers Union to send the dockers back?

At no time over the weekend have I mentioned the word "troops". The Government stands ready to take any action which eventually becomes necessary to make sure that the essential services of the country keep running. Since the Government both this week and last week have given undertakings that there are no plans for changing or abolishing the dock labour scheme, that removes any excuse for this strike.

Is Mr Prescott prepared to advise the dockers to go back to work on the grounds that they have been misled as to the cause of the strike?

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Cleethorpes, C): The original cause of the dispute has been resolved. The dockers are now on strike because of a breach of the scheme. It is not a matter of a breach of the scheme, but of a breach of the scheme. It is not a matter of a breach of the scheme, but of a breach of the scheme.

Mr Richard Watnough (Colne Valley, L): Is it the fact that Aca's

its difficult task will not be asked from any quarter to consider amendments to the existing scheme?

Mr Ridley: I cannot answer for what anyone says to Aca's. We are the only people who can change the scheme. It would take legislation before the scheme could be changed. The Government has no plan to do that.

Sir Paul Bryan (Bosworth, C): The dockers had no choice before they were ordered out. That is a repetition of what happened in the coal dispute and that is another proof that these are purely political strikes and nothing to do with the welfare or grievances of workers.

Mr Ridley: Workers should be consulted about whether they wish to go on strike or not, and in secret ballots.

It is plain that at no stage in the docks dispute have any workers had a secret ballot and the evidence from Dover this morning about the nature of the ballot is very disturbing.

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh, East, Lab): When will the Government recognize that neither the TGWU nor the NUM will be intimidated or defeated? How much damage has to be done to the economy and the social fabric before there are settlements which reflect their aspirations?

Mr Ridley: What are the aspirations of the T and G? All the responsibility made has been shown to be settled or groundless, so can Mr Strang use his influence - since he says he has it - to get the dockers to accept that they have been taken out on strike on a false pretence and that it is high time they went back.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Hull, North, Lab): If Mr Ridley wanted to settle matters today he could say, not only that there are no plans for changes but that he and the Government have no intention of introducing changes in the lifetime of this Parliament.

Mr Ridley: There were two breaches of the scheme, first at Immingham by the employers and second by the union. The union should be using the procedures to sort it out but to insist on calling out the national dock labour force before the procedures had been used.

It takes two to make a bargain and the union should be using the terms of the scheme just as much as the employers. It is not possible to go further than saying that the Government has no plans. I cannot give a stronger assurance than that.

Labour MP's: Yes, you can.

Mr Michael Brown (Newport, West, C): Can we have an assurance that in the event of Aca's not being

able to resolve the dispute, the Government will take what ever steps are necessary to keep essential supplies going to affected industries?

Mr Ridley: The jobs of some dockers will be at risk if the strike persists but the jobs of millions of their fellow workers in unions in industry up and down the country will not be at risk.

If anybody is clearly identified as job wreckers, it is those who go on strike on such flimsy grounds as in this case.

Later he asked: Who are the job wreckers now? Who are the guilty men?

Mr Ridley said later that there could be no greater blessing and boon to Britain's overseas competitors and no greater damage could be done to the nation's economy than by these two strikes, particularly the dockers' strike which now bore no indication of an emergency dispute on the docks.

Sir Kenneth Lewis (Stamford and Spalding, C) said if Aca's did not get a settlement of the docks dispute the British people would say that the union was the guilty party and the TGWU, were taking on the Government but the country as a whole.

Though Mr Ridley and the Prime Minister might be so, it would be necessary to call in the TUC and point out to it the danger to the whole trade union movement unless the TUC could get people back to work to prevent a national catastrophe.

Mr Matthew Parris (Derbyshire West, C): What is to stop a return to work while the Aca's report is awaited?

Mr Ridley: The answer eludes me.

Mr Michael Brown unsuccessfully tried to suspend the TGWU and dockers strike which, he said, was clearly designed to challenge the authority of the Government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It would be wrong and unreasonable if action taken by the outgoing Government was to be taken by the incoming Government.

The main abolition Bill was unlikely to be enacted before July 1985 at the earliest. While habits took nine months to produce, changes would take considerably longer.

The Government claimed the extension of the terms of office was in accordance with precedent, but there was no precedent for doing it in advance of the main legislation.

There were no real precedents and even if there were, they would be strictly ignored.

The House would have to beware the main tongue of the Leader of the House that would cause the Government amendments; they would not do. The House of Lords would still be constitutionally bound to pass the Bill.

Nothing being offered by the Government today (she said) after that one day.

Viscountess Whitelaw said she had decided to set out the Government's package including the safeguards against asset stripping by the outgoing authorities because the issues involved affected the House of Lords and the Commons in a wider way than the Bill itself.

It had been right that the Government had given careful consideration to the decision taken by the House of Lords and it had accepted the view expressed so far as the transitional authorities were concerned. Its amendments met the point.

It would be wrong and unreasonable if action taken by the outgoing authorities between now and their abolition were to be taken by the incoming authorities. While it was to be hoped such action would not be taken, the Government had to safeguard the position of the successor councils.

One of the Government's new clauses proposed that if it appeared to the High Court that the GLC or a county council was in breach of the provisions of the Bill, it could order those responsible to be disqualified as a member of that authority and disqualified from being a member of any other local authority.

CHANGES TO PAVING BILL ENDORSED BY PEERS

The Government had rejected the argument that there should be elections to the councils during the passage of the abolition Bill through Parliament. Such elections would involve 14 million voters and the outcome, if the abolition Bill was passed, would be in office less than a year. How could that be justified?

Furthermore, the election would be held when the main abolition Bill was before Parliament and might well have passed through the Commons and had its second reading in the House of Lords. No one supports the danger inherent in a sort of referendum taking place on an issue subject to parliamentary proceedings.

During the second reading in the Commons, Mr Edward Heath had said the way to deal with the problem was by continuing the lives of the existing councils until the changeover. That was what the Government now proposed.

There were precedents for the Government's action, in 1963 and in 1972, although on those occasions it had been done in the main abolition Bills. In this case it was a question of the timing of the elections and there was no alternative but to make the necessary provisions in the present Bill.

The Government's amendments would allow a further opportunity for the House of Lords to consider the Bill.

The Bishop of Liverpool (the Rt Rev David Sheppard) said they were talking about perhaps two years of restrictions taking away the councils' capacity to act during that period. He did not believe that capacity to act should be taken away.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said there must come a point in time when it was not worth going through the whole victory process because it would be a waste of money and effort. Did 11 months come within that timescale?

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 248 to 155. Government majority, 93, and the Government new clause suspending the elections and extending the term of office of councillors, was agreed. Later the other Government related new clauses concerning control of the disposal of land and control of contracts, and disqualification for contravention, were agreed too.

BIRK: BEWARE WHITELAW'S GOLDEN TONGUE

The matter which would set at rest fears that proper regard was not being paid to the views of the House.

I believe that, on behalf of the Government (he said) I have made a great and positive response to your vote on June 28. I am entitled to

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Providing freedom for market forces

THE CITY

The British financial services sector should be both competitive and a clean place to do business, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in the Commons. It did not take many scandals to sully the reputation of a multitude of decent traders.

I want to achieve a regulatory framework (he said) which is clear enough to shape but not yet so tight as to cramp the pattern of structural change in the City, but the residence not to be simply overrun by events.

Opening a debate on the Gower report on investor protection, he said he wanted to see a degree of freedom for market forces to stimulate competition and encourage innovation. In matters such as openness to newcomers and price competition, the financial services sector still has some catching up to do.

A sharp increase in the probability of conviction of fraudsters would strengthen the hand of the overwhelming majority of honest City businessmen and would be of confidence of their customers, but that confidence could not be achieved without supplementary measures aimed at making fraud and near fraud less easy.

It was right that there would be people in the investment business whose names were known as "fit and proper" persons. Similarly (he continued), we would expect the same business being conducted in a way which safeguarded the investor against malpractices. The ingredients must include separate client accounts, compensation disclosure of interest in transactions for clients and the principle that in any conflict of interest the client's interest should

Each ticket to the opera was subsidised by £14.70 in 1980-81, £15 in 1981-82 and £19 in 1982-83 from the Arts Council. Mr William Waldegrave, Government spokesman for the Arts, said during questions in the Commons.

Decisions about individual levels of subsidy (he went on) are of course for the Arts Council.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, said he was disappointed that the Government was not taking more steps to encourage the Prime Minister to effect conciliation.

Mr Edwards said Mr Scargill had refused to discuss inclusion of the word "beneficial" when considering if a pit had a future or not. If we really cannot discuss whether a pit has a beneficial future (he said) we are hardly in a position to talk seriously about conciliation.

PENSIONS

The Government's intention to allow employees the right to take a personal pension was announced in the Commons by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. He explained that the essence of his proposals was freedom of choice and flexibility.

Giving all employees the right to a pension which they could take with them would remove another obstacle to job mobility, he said.

The proposals I am announcing today (he added) give people more choice in the way they save for their old age. They are aimed at giving everyone in work a new right - the right to choose a personal pension.

Mr Fowler said: When I set up the inquiry into provision for retirement, one of its first tasks would be a study of personal pensions. This followed proposals to enable people to arrange their own individual pension plans as an alternative to joining an employer's pension scheme.

Under the proposals people would accumulate their own fund which they could take with them when they changed jobs.

Evidence on these proposals was taken at four public sessions of the inquiry and I also received 1,700 submissions and letters. In addition I commissioned a market research which demonstrated a substantial potential demand for personal pensions.

The Government believes that the demand for personal pensions can and should be met. We propose that all employees should be given a right to take a personal pension. They will be free to choose the pension arrangements that suit them best. This right will extend both to those who belong to employers' pension schemes and to those who do not.

Nearly half the workforce now belong to occupational schemes which are contracted out of the state earnings-related pension scheme. The Government recognises that such schemes play a vital part in pension provision. We have

New pension rights for workers

PENSIONS

therefore devised a system which will sit alongside and not threaten employers' schemes.

The proposals would allow those opting for a personal pension to contract out of the state earnings-related scheme. A minimum contribution to their personal pension would be required to ensure that they provided themselves with an adequate income in retirement.

Different arrangements would operate for people who already belong to compulsory contracted-out schemes and those who do not. But the common aim is to ensure that all those who choose a personal pension are treated alike while not adversely affecting the financial viability of occupational pension schemes.

I hope that this approach will meet the worries of many of those pensioners who gave evidence to the inquiry.

The essence of the Government's proposals is freedom of choice and flexibility. By giving all employees the right to a pension which they can take with them, we shall remove another obstacle to job mobility.

People must have as wide a choice as possible of bodies with whom they may place their personal pension investments. The consultation document suggests a range of these, but recognises the need for an adequate framework of consumer protection. We shall aim to keep restrictions to a minimum but there must be safeguards for example against misleading promotion.

The House will recognize that the proposals are far-reaching and that all concerned with the provision of pensions will want to study and comment upon their detailed implications. That is why I have published them as a consultation document. I shall welcome all views which are expressed over the next few months. These are vital issues, and before proceeding with any legislative measures we shall want to ensure that the legitimate interests of all those concerned are recognized.

But I should make it clear that the general principles underlying the proposals for personal pensions are ones to which the Government is committed. We have already gone a long way towards improving the position of occupational pension scheme members.

I have announced our intention to legislate to safeguard the pension

rights of early leavers; and I have published proposals to give them a statutory right to a transfer value, and to give members more information about their schemes.

There is a political, social and economic case for these proposals. This is perhaps not surprising when they come from a committee headed and chaired by a politician, a lawyer and an unrepresentative committee.

The committee of five included two government ministers, a right wing economist, the chairman of the Life Offices Association, and Mr Mark Wainwright, the chairman of Hambro Life who has a vested interest in these proposals and is expected to become a millionaire out of them.

Personal pensions are simply in fact a new way of doing old-fashioned money purchase schemes which have been overwhelmingly rejected because they have major disadvantages. They do not provide benefits related to earnings at or near retirement, which is what people want.

The Opposition will not allow the partnership in Labour's state earnings-related pension scheme of 1975, the best deal pensioners ever had, to be overturned in this way.

Mr Fowler: Even by Mr Mead's standards that was an incredibly hysterical response. No one is compelling anyone to take a personal pension. What we are doing is giving people choice.

Something like 11 million people who are not covered by occupational pension schemes at all. Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West, L): He needs to give far more attention to safeguards.

Mr Fowler: We will do everything we can in the consultation period to consider sensible measures of consumer protection. We do not want so many restrictions upon personal pensions that it makes broking of them unviable.

Mr Peter Horsfield (Horsham, C): Would he indicate when he hopes to bring forward legislation to carry out this most ambitious scheme?

Mr Fowler: We are proposing there should be a period of consultation on the proposals in the consultation document. That will end at the end of November and proposals on legislation can follow that.

Kinnock allied with demagogue

COAL STRIKE

Condemnation of Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, for his remarks at a week-end miners' rally came from Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales.

During Welsh questions in the Commons, Mr Robert Best (Rhydyfod, C) said: It is unhelpful that a Welsh MP and Leader of the Opposition should show so little concern for the great achievements of those in the steel industry at Port Talbot and Llanwern and should ally himself with a demagogue by losing his self control, ripping up his speech and showing greater concern for those job wreckers than for those who have achieved such things in the steel industry.

Mr Edwards: It is deplorable that the Leader of the Opposition should apparently associate himself with a political strike which must be gravely damaging to jobs in industry generally.

Earlier, Mr Edwards had said that while reports indicated that there was no widespread impact on Welsh industry generally and the British Steel Corporation were continuing to take steps to ensure that steel production was not affected, there was employment in Wales would recognize the threat to jobs that the continuation of this damaging strike entailed.

Mr Ian Crist (Cardiff Central, C) said the only people who would gain from this senseless strike would be oil tanker crews and nuclear power contractors, and the worst losers would be in the coal and associated industries.

Mr Edwards: The strike can do nothing but damage to jobs in other industries and people not affected by the strike. It is deplorable that a strike involving about 200,000 people in three industries should have such threatening consequences for so many more in a host of other industries.

Mr Price discovered at an Interpol conference that the British police would be the only officers in Europe without such a power. His criticism comes as the Bill has finished its committee stage in the House of Lords.

Mr Price, who is police representative on the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, said: "Some foreign forces carry even X-Ray people they suspect of carrying drugs internally."

"It does happen. I think the record was a boy found to have swallowed 400 French letters filled with cocaine."



The Lord Mayor of London, Dame Mary Donaldson, about to try playing the contrabass yesterday with the permission of its regular user, Victoria Warden, aged 13, a member of the Mayflower Band Corps of Billericay, Essex. The band was at Guildhall for the opening of the City of London Festival. Photograph: Ross Drinkwater

Opera tickets

Each ticket to the opera was subsidised by £14.70 in 1980-81, £15 in 1981-82 and £19 in 1982-83 from the Arts Council. Mr William Waldegrave, Government spokesman for the Arts, said during questions in the Commons.

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Mr Edwards said Mr Scargill had refused to discuss inclusion of the word "beneficial" when considering if a pit had a future or not. If we really cannot discuss whether a pit has a beneficial future (he said) we are hardly in a position to talk seriously about conciliation.

The metaphor is apt. For one of the main hopes which the Government has of student records is that they will vastly improve the diagnosis of failure and under-achievement, and help to cure the inefficiency and poor management of curricula which the schools inspectors increasingly detect.

It will also bring national currency to a development which otherwise risks going ahead in a handful of progressive areas in different forms.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on estimates relating to diplomatic representation in the Commonwealth, Caribbean and to Grenada and relating to the Property Services Agency. Lords (3.00): Health and Social Security Bill, Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order.

which will be of little use to education consumers.

For the problem with records of achievement is that they have two quite separate aims. The first is to promote internal improvement in schools through continuing assessment by teachers, tests, and the pupils themselves. The second is to distil these results into intelligible documents for parents and employers when the child leaves at 16.

Teachers working on the idea are excited by the possibility of liberating curriculum from the constraints of academic subject areas. They see no reason why, for example, a pupil cannot be assessed on ability to discuss ideas as much in a mathematics class as an English lesson.

The Government expects the new system to oblige teachers to think harder about their jobs. Some more anxious teachers fear the results will be used to assess their own professional performance.

There is, then, an already growing gulf between dreams

Student achievement: 2

The Government's announcement today of a policy on records of achievement for schoolchildren will lay down national guide-lines, an innovation which, as Colin Hughes reports, arouses as much controversy as enthusiasm.

and ambitions. As one Department of Education and Science official commented: "Though we are recognizing, by backing this, that there are more things in heaven and earth than exam results, I cannot see any government, even 20 years hence, deciding that records of achievement are any substitute for exams."

The problem with employers is that, as Sir Keith Joseph, often points out, they are transmitting a "scrambled message" about what they want from education. If they are all to be satisfied, from hostellers who need details on personal character, to manufacturers seeking details of whether the pupils can work in the oil or fill in forms, then the leaver's record will be the size of a telephone directory.

Simplification, the teachers say, would be worse than nothing. Pupils would be categorized into boxes, like judging whether someone's honesty is "satisfactory". There are, nonetheless, uncontentious areas which are of undoubted

value, such as punctuality, appearance, presentation, regular attendance, which most employers are keen to know.

The Northern Examining Association, which today launches detailed development work on records of achievement, last year consulted some 700 employers, parents' groups, schools, and teaching bodies, and found that four in five support the move. Opinion on what the records should contain was more confused, and misunderstanding about what records were for was widespread.

The Government's policy statement today can be expected to clear the waters, channel them, and check a few fountains of fancy. Most importantly, assessment will be tied to national criteria, to ensure consistency. Schools running experimental schemes will be set five or so models to choose from, to restrain diversity.

Clearly a pupil moving from Manchester to Plymouth must be able to expect his or her

records to be understood - an important consideration, since one in 10 parents move home to a new area each year.

A substantial risk is that subjective judgments on pupils, by themselves or others, will acquire a seemingly objective authority. It is over these, schools will be accredited by examining boards, and the record validated when the pupil leaves.

The years of pilot projects are crucial. They will test whether teachers can cope with the new demands, for all involved recognize that there will be no funds, and in-service training in assessment methods will be essential.

Most interesting will be the pupil's own reaction. Will they really be stimulated, or will they be bored by being set yet another adult-oriented assault course?

Whatever happens, it is clear that no progress will be achieved unless the enthusiastic experimenters bring parents in at an early stage and explain to them a move which may have a more dramatic long-term effect of their children's lives than any tinkering with examination systems.

Concluded

Unita attack on Angola pipeline could mark new phase in civil war

From Michael Horanby, Johannesburg

The Angolan rebel movement, Unita, has struck for the first time at the northern enclave of Cabinda, the centre of Angola's vital oil industry, in what could mark the opening of a new phase in the civil war which has raged since independence from Portugal in 1975.

In a communiqué released on Sunday in Lisbon, Unita, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said 22 people were killed and 55 injured when a time bomb blew up an oil pipeline on July 12.

The explosion had been reported a day earlier from Luanda, the Angolan capital, by Angop, the state-run news agency, which, however, differed on the number of casualties, saying a family of 10 had died when their house caught fire.

For some time after independence, Cabinda boasted its own separatist insurgency, but it has not been heard of in recent years, and there is no reason to doubt Unita's claim to have carried out the July 12 attack.

As yet, there is no information available here on the extent of the material damage caused by the explosion. According to a report by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the pipeline was part of an installation owned by Gulf Oil, the giant American corporation.

Gulf is the 'biggest' of the foreign companies, which also includes French, Italian and Brazilian organizations,

involved in the exploitation of Angola's oil resources. Oil is the lifeblood of the country, supplying more than 75 per cent of its export earnings, and has been the biggest single factor in Angola's survival since independence.

Production has increased steadily and was put at 190,000 barrels a day last year. Cuban troops are thought to be involved in guarding the installations.

In the Unita statement, the movement's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, called on foreign companies to put more pressure on President Dos Santos to send home the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola. "No stone will be left unturned until the Cubans leave Angola and a (coalition) government of national unity has been established," Dr Savimbi said.

He believes he was unjustly cheated of a share of power when the MPLA seized control in 1976 over the heads of other groups, such as Unita, which had also been engaged in the independence struggle.

In May of this year, senior Unita officials said the civil war would be carried to Cabinda over the next few months, which suggests that the widening of the war is part of a carefully planned strategy.

Even before the July 12 attack, Unita had shown its ability to strike at targets more

than 800 miles from its base in the south-eastern Angolan bush by hitting the diamond-mining centre of Kafunso in the north and Sumbe (formerly Novo Redondo) on the coast below Luanda. Many foreign workers have been taken prisoner.

Dr Savimbi has enjoyed South African material, financial and logistical support, and this appears to have continued despite the agreement signed in February by Pretoria and Luanda which provides for a gradual withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

In March, Pretoria proposed a regional peace conference at which both the MPLA and Unita would have taken part "in addition to Swapo, the guerrilla organization fighting for the independence of Namibia which has bases in southern Angola, and other Namibian political parties."

The proposal met with a cool response, but Pretoria continues to cling to the United Nations.

At the end of May, Pretoria and Dr Savimbi were reported to have held secret talks somewhere in South Africa, the reports were never confirmed or denied.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, a South African military spokesman claimed yesterday that 37 Swapo guerrillas had been killed in the last 12 days, bringing to 303 the number killed since the signing of the accord with India.



Conventional greeting: The Rev Jesse Jackson with former President Jimmy Carter in San Francisco last night.

Carnival city basks in political spotlight

From Trevor Fishlock, San Francisco

Even on its dull days San Francisco is a carnival of surprises. Roll up and see the oddballs. At political convention time it is like one of those Steven Spielberg films in which - wham, bam, pow - there is no respite from assault on the senses. Just when you thought it was safe to go out on the roller coaster streets another parade, demo or interest group fizzes up and blows its trumpets in your ear. (And just before you drift off to sleep after a fraying day you can read the pamphlet, thoughtfully provided by the city for its guests entitled: *What To Do In An Earthquake*.)

There must be more than a few Republicans smiling smugly at the spectacle the Democrats are making - and one or two Democrats, too, are wondering whether the bold choice of San Francisco for its convention stage might backfire.

All those demonstrations, all those homosexuals, all those people a long way from good old Mom-and-Pop values - how will it play in Peoria?

San Francisco, of course, is just being its San Franciscan self, politically liberal, socially tolerant, well-used to those who choose to live off-centre, a very political place by American standards, with a strong tradition of public participation in its government.

San Franciscans are great arguers, agitators and petitioners. They have formed an extraordinary number of political and social groups, and, naturally, those are flapping like moths in the beam of the publicity spotlight.

The convention, with thousands of reporters and television people in attendance, has become a focus for protest and demands. The minority groups may have different interests, but they have the common thread of being firmly against President Reagan.

One of the largest rallies so far has been staged by tens of thousands of homosexuals. In part they were celebrating their "arrival" and acceptance as a group openly playing a part in the Democratic Party and in the convention.

They marched through the streets under such banners as "Thank god I'm gay", "We are the people our parents warned us about", "Fannies", and "We demand Federal funding to end the AIDS epidemic".

San Francisco's relatively easy-going nature led to the growth of a homosexual colony after the Second World War. Today, about a fifth of the city's 700,000 people are homosexual, a distinctive and controversial community whose political influence has grown over the past 20 years.

Some Democrats think the San Francisco parade by homosexuals could harm the Democratic image in more conservative parts of the country.

A bigger march was staged by union members. Police estimated that more than 100,000 took part. The unions have pledged to do their bit towards creating the appearance of a united party. They want to avoid any action on the convention floor that could lead to their inclusion in a nasty Reagan campaign advertisement.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Mr Walter Mondale's task at San Francisco this week is to take the battle to President Reagan. But just as the delegates have been assembling he has produced a futile and damaging diversion which may haunt him for some time.

A year ago it was generally expected that Mr Mondale would have a smooth time in capturing the Democratic nomination, but would then face a daunting task of reversing Mr Reagan from the White House. The first of those predictions, however, has proved to be mistaken. Mr Mondale was able to do no more than lumber slowly and unconvincingly to victory along the primary trail.

He was plagued by dissension in his party and by pressure from the interest groups. The process of consultation over the choice of a Vice-Presidential running-mate was regarded as demonstrating both indecision on his part and the strength of the forces bearing down upon him.

But by the end of last week he could reasonably have hoped to come to San Francisco with most of those troubles behind him. He was sure of the nomination. His selection of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro as his running-mate had captured public attention and enabled him to seize the political initiative.

But then came the extraordinary episode of Mr Bert Lance. Mr Mondale almost certainly intended to replace Mr Charles Blawie with Mr Lance as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr Manatt is not particularly popular, and Mr Lance is a skilled political organizer, to whom Mr Mondale owes a large debt for rescuing his campaign in the South at a critical moment during the primaries.

Mr Lance's standing as a political operator in the South must have been an important consideration. The selection of an Italian-American Catholic woman from the North-east as the Vice-Presidential candidate cannot have strengthened the Democratic ticket in the South, yet the party cannot afford to write the region off. Mr Mondale also no doubt wanted to place his own imprint on the party organization.

Mr Lance has, however, a political history which is bound to be a disadvantage to the Mondale campaign. He is known as a close personal friend of former President Carter, and he was forced to leave the Carter Administration under a cloud after accusations of irregularities in his banking career.

Even though he was subsequently found to have committed no criminal offence, his record is a double embarrassment. The last thing that Mr Mondale should now want to do is to draw attention to his own links with what is widely believed to have been the disastrous Carter Administration. That he has been Vice-President is a political asset, but that he was Mr Carter's Vice-President is definitely not.

Immediate hostile reactions to the prospective Lance appointment forced Mr Mondale to back off to some extent. Mr Lance is to become simply chairman of the campaign, not of the Democratic National Committee. But worse was to follow for Mr Mondale. Having to swallow his pride and accept Mr Manatt's continuation as chairman of the committee has been a humiliation.

Rather than asserting his authority, Mr Mondale has demonstrated his weakness. He has strengthened the impression that he bows to pressure, as well as having displayed strangely poor political judgment. He also made the political error of consulting only his inner circle of five or six close advisers before making his decision.

It is the possible implications of this episode for the Mondale style of leadership that gives this episode its broader political significance. Only party activists care much about who runs the Democratic National Committee, but the electorate at large cares about the capacity of a leader to control his party, to take decisions in the right way and to time their implementation wisely.

Anything that distracts attention, as this episode does, from Mr Mondale's central purpose is particularly damaging at this time. The test of this convention is whether by the end of this week we are talking about the distractions or about the Democratic assault upon the White House.

1,000 riot in black township

Police used teargas for the second successive day yesterday to disperse rioters in the black township of Tumholo near the northern Orange Free State town of Parys. On Sunday, more than 1,000 black youths clashed with police and looted shops (Michael Horanby writes).

The trouble began when the youths carrying placards, marched through the township to protest against increased house rents, service charges and a recent rise in general sales tax from 7 to 10 per cent, which has hit black consumers particularly hard.

Detachments of police were called in from nearby towns. After several warnings to the protesters to disperse were ignored, police opened up with teargas. Unrest then quickly spread throughout the township.

Bombes were thrown and police say four of the men were slightly injured. By last night 40 rioters were under arrest on charges which included public violence and housebreaking.

One shop was reported gutted by fire and several others looted. The rioters erected barriers of burning tyres across roads, and a thick pall of smoke was visible from several miles. Journalists were kept out of the area by police "for their own safety".

It remains to be seen whether the Parys outbreak will prove an isolated incident or symptomatic of wider black discontent with the economic situation. Low growth and high inflation, caused in part by runaway government bureaucratic expenditure and a depressed gold price, have halted the sharp improvement in black living standards registered in recent years.

Russia may buy British computers

By Henry Stanhope

Diplomatic Correspondent

Russian parents will soon be able to buy their children British home computers, after a relaxation of the rules governing the export of Western equipment to the Eastern block.

But the Soviet military will find it difficult, if not impossible, to buy the more advanced computers, programmes and switching gear which might have a defence application.

The rules are expected to be introduced later this year as a result of final agreement at the Paris review conference of the Coordinating Committee (Cocom) after two years of wrangling.

The United States had wanted the Cocom powers, which include most of those in Nato - and Japan - to tighten the rules all round.

Mr Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary for Defence Department in Washington, has argued that even small home computers could be used to target nuclear missiles.

But the result of the Cocom conference has been a compromise in which the rules have been relaxed for this kind of relatively simple equipment of which the military application is marginal, while the controls on more complex models have been tightened.

These have been introduced on the sale of computer software.

British Telecom's computerized telephone exchange System X will be among those switching systems on the proscribed list.

Jew brutally killed in west Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

One of the few surviving Jewish residents of Beirut has been brutally murdered in the west of the city after being dragged from his home in handcuffs by three unidentified gunmen.

Mr Raoul Sobhi Mizrahi, who ran a small electrical shop in the Sanaya district, was found lying on a deserted beach near Beirut airport.

There are only five Jewish families left in Beirut, all in the Muslim west of the city, although there was a thriving community here in the last century. Many Jews left in 1948 after the foundation of the state of Israel.

A few of those who stayed fled the city when the Israeli Army laid siege to it in 1982 and Israeli navy gunfire badly damaged the small Jewish synagogue in Wadi Adu Jamil, once the Jewish quarter.

Muslim factions in the city have often trumpeted their concern for Beirut's Jewish community at little was expressed over the murder of Mr Mizrahi, a harmless man, aged 54, who had no known political connections and appeared to have been murdered simply because he was a Jew. Beirut daily newspapers buried a two-paragraph report in their inside pages.

Mr Mizrahi was abducted from his home two weeks ago. His body lay unidentified in the mortuary of the Makassed hospital for 10 days before his wife, Vicky Abedi, and his brother, Joseph, were taken to see it.



Mr Whitney: Talks resumed with Spain.

Whitehall cautious on extradition

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks about the possibility of drafting a new extradition treaty between Britain and Spain resumed at the Foreign Office yesterday, when Señor Don José Puig de la Bellacasa, the Spanish Ambassador in London, called on Mr Ray Whitney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

But Whitehall sources said there had been similar meetings since the last treaty was abrogated by the Spanish Government six years ago - and no new agreement was in sight.

The Government has been encouraged in its efforts by the revelation that a number of men wanted for questioning by police in connexion with two big London robberies are living in Spain.

The Spaniards have underlined their interest in signing a new treaty.

Delhi seeks deal with Sikhs despite threats of disorder

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

What appear to be the first serious negotiations between the Indian Government and Sikh leaders took place yesterday under the threat of widespread civil disobedience and the counter-threat of mass arrests.

The Sikh political grouping, the Akali Dal or Immortal Party, threatened to send unarmed *shahidi jathas* or bands of martyrs - called suicide squads by the newspapers - to march from Sikh temples all over the state to the Golden Temple of Amritsar to "liberate" it from military control.

The authorities responded with a series of arrests of middle-ranking Akali politicians - senior figures are already under lock and key - and imposed a curfew on Amritsar. Troops manned roadblocks on routes into the city and paramilitary police stood at crossroads.

The principal *jatha* was to assemble at a gurdwara, a Sikh temple close to the Golden Temple. About 150 women led by Mrs Raninder Kaur, daughter of the historic leader of the Akali Dal, Master Tara Singh, prepared to sacrifice themselves, but the curfew kept them inside.

The curfew was first due to expire yesterday afternoon, and the Akalis announced they would postpone their action until the curfew ended, but it was extended.

Meanwhile, government officials, some senior civil servants, and two generals, including the acting Chief of Army Staff, Lieutenant-General T. S. Oberoi, were in talks with the Akali leaders to try to have the *jathas* withdrawn permanently. A minister, Mr But Singh, a turbaned though low-caste Sikh himself, was also in Punjab all day.

The Government was reported to have offered to withdraw troops from the Golden Temple and the buildings in the adjoining complex under certain conditions.

It wanted assurances from the temple management committee that the temple would not be used for political purposes, that no weapons other than traditional knives and swords would be taken inside.

The fact that there have been so serious clashes between Sikhs and security forces so far may, however, be counted as something of a victory for government tactics. Hitherto, it declined to negotiate with Sikh leaders on an official basis, but preferred to treat with repositories of responsibility and history, such as the 92-year-old religious leader, Baba Karak Singh.

Mr But Singh has been trying to persuade Baba Karak Singh to lead the voluntary workers who would repair the damage done to the Shrine during the Army's assault on the temple six weeks ago. The veteran holy man has been saying that he will do it only if invited by the five priests who rule Sikh religious affairs.

Yesterday, the five gave the answer by issuing an *adesh*, a directive saying that the religious community would not accept the reconstruction of the Akali Takht, the immortal throne of secular and religious power where the extremists made their last stand, under the supervision of the security forces.

Mr Lance's standing as a political operator in the South must have been an important consideration. The selection of an Italian-American Catholic woman from the North-east as the Vice-Presidential candidate cannot have strengthened the Democratic ticket in the South, yet the party cannot afford to write the region off. Mr Mondale also no doubt wanted to place his own imprint on the party organization.

Mr Lance has, however, a political history which is bound to be a disadvantage to the Mondale campaign. He is known as a close personal friend of former President Carter, and he was forced to leave the Carter Administration under a cloud after accusations of irregularities in his banking career.

Even though he was subsequently found to have committed no criminal offence, his record is a double embarrassment. The last thing that Mr Mondale should now want to do is to draw attention to his own links with what is widely believed to have been the disastrous Carter Administration. That he has been Vice-President is a political asset, but that he was Mr Carter's Vice-President is definitely not.

Immediate hostile reactions to the prospective Lance appointment forced Mr Mondale to back off to some extent. Mr Lance is to become simply chairman of the campaign, not of the Democratic National Committee. But worse was to follow for Mr Mondale. Having to swallow his pride and accept Mr Manatt's continuation as chairman of the committee has been a humiliation.

Rather than asserting his authority, Mr Mondale has demonstrated his weakness. He has strengthened the impression that he bows to pressure, as well as having displayed strangely poor political judgment. He also made the political error of consulting only his inner circle of five or six close advisers before making his decision.

It is the possible implications of this episode for the Mondale style of leadership that gives this episode its broader political significance. Only party activists care much about who runs the Democratic National Committee, but the electorate at large cares about the capacity of a leader to control his party, to take decisions in the right way and to time their implementation wisely.

Anything that distracts attention, as this episode does, from Mr Mondale's central purpose is particularly damaging at this time. The test of this convention is whether by the end of this week we are talking about the distractions or about the Democratic assault upon the White House.

Moscow store chief executed for corruption

Moscow (Reuters)

The former manager of the most prestigious food store here has been executed for corruption, informed sources said yesterday.

Yuri Sokolov, director of Gastronom Number One in Gorky Street, was arrested in November 1982 during a drive against high-level corruption. He was sentenced to death a year later for involvement in bribe-taking and black-market dealing in food. The execution by firing squad was carried out only in the past month.

Sokolov was known to enjoy the acquaintance of senior political figures and his arrest was seen as a signal that good connections would be no defence against former President Andropov's drive against corruption.

After President Chernenko came to power rumours swept Moscow that Sokolov's sentence had been commuted.

Truce holds as Syrians patrol northern Lebanon

The Syrian Army took over militia positions around Khomra in northern Lebanon yesterday and sent its troops on patrol through hills and forests around the ancient cedars to maintain the ceasefire agreed between former President Suleiman Franjeh and his party rivals.

There was no resistance from the Maronite militia of Mr Franjeh's family or gunmen of the Syrian National Socialist Party as the Syrians, in armoured vehicles, drove into

Christian, Maronite villages south of Zgharta.

Nor was any opposition expected: President Assad of Syria had threatened to use his army against the militias - both nominally allies of Damascus - if they did not abide by the truce.

Lebanese police and paramilitary gendarmes later used joint patrols through several villages in the company of Syrian soldiers. Forty people, mostly civilians, were killed in battles last week.



Anti-Arab: Supporters chanting "Arabs out" raise the arms of Jewish extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane as he canvasses for votes in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Press strikes plague Israeli poll

A week before the general election campaign was beginning to gather momentum, it followed one of the most serious waves of industrial unrest in Israel's history, mainly prompted by the effects of hyper-inflation.

Already, the campaign has been marred by frequent disruptions to television and radio broadcasts.

The nightly broadcast of party political propaganda, the central feature of an Israeli campaign, was only guaranteed after the High Court rejected appeals against mandatory back-to-work orders issued by the Government.

Lange demands immediate handover Muldoon accused of 'sabotage'

From W P Reeves, Wellington

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister-elect, last night accused the outgoing Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon, of economic sabotage and demanded the immediate resignation of his Government.

Constitutionally, the Muldoon Government defeated at the polls on Saturday, stay in power until the electoral writs are returned, probably next week, and the new Labour Administration is installed.

Earlier yesterday, Sir Robert had suggested to Mr Lange that the way to ease pressure on the New Zealand dollar was for them jointly to declare that they would not devalue. Sir Robert also announced on television that he would not devalue while he was still in power.

Mr Lange, who spent yesterday closeted with advisers, said the Secretary to the Treasury and the Governor of the

Reserve Bank had advised against such a declaration, saying: "This nation is at risk," Mr Lange said. "I am concerned at the person at the titular head behaving in a bizarre and irresponsible fashion."

"We have a man beaten at the elections who refuse to resign, who is actually committing economic sabotage and misrepresenting the position. He should quite literally resign," Mr Lange said he was ready to accept responsibility immediately.

Top Reserve Bank officials flew to Auckland yesterday to brief Mr Lange amid heightened speculation among foreign exchange dealers and economists that a devaluation of at least 10 per cent would be announced by today. Mr Lange said the Governor of the Reserve Bank had told him Sir Robert was talking "economic nonsense".

Financial circles were thrown into confusion yesterday when the Reserve Bank suspended foreign exchange dealings after a heavy outflow of funds last week, precipitated by the expectation of a devaluation in the wake of a Labour victory.

Foreign exchange dealers estimated they had turned over several hundred million New Zealand dollars in two days last week, about a month's normal trading. Some say the flood is so huge that a float or devaluation is the only option.

Adding to the confusion, Mr Roger Douglas, who is expected to get the finance portfolio when Mr Lange announces his Cabinet, probably on Thursday, said on Sunday night that Labour had no plans to devalue.

SECURITY REVIEW: The ministerial council of Anzus yesterday discussed problems of Pacific security, international

disarmament and the world economy, but kept off the contentious issue of Labour's intention to close New Zealand ports to nuclear-armed or propelled ships.

The United States, represented at the talks by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, has said access for his warships is critically important. But it is understood the meeting chaired by Mr Warren Cooper, Foreign Minister in the outgoing Muldoon Administration and without representation by the incoming Labour Government, kept the agenda drawn up before Saturday's snap election was announced.

Mr Lange is expected to meet Mr Shultz today in his capacity as leader of the Opposition. The council meeting, also attended by Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, is due to end today.

Poland hints at anniversary amnesty for political crimes

From Roger Boves, Warsaw

The Polish authorities yesterday gave the first indication of an amnesty for political prisoners next weekend, to mark the fortieth anniversary of communist rule.

The move came as one of the most bitter and politically charged trials of the post-war period came to a close, clearing two policemen of involvement in the death of a young Solidarity supporter.

The front organization known as Front - the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth - said its council was considering addressing "a motion to Parliament concerning a broad amnesty towards those people who have committed political crimes and offences... We are convinced that such a decision will well serve the effective building of national agreement."

Front is a loose political grouping of the Communist Party and its allies inside and outside Parliament. In the past, before important anniversaries, it has called for amnesties and the lifting of martial law. In general, the Government has

complicated, to show its responsiveness to public opinion.

There are about 600 political prisoners, according to official figures, some 350 still awaiting trial. The recent rush to press charges against two radical priests, a novelist, a human rights lawyer and a number of Solidarity activists may be a way of showing Moscow and hardline Marxists that the intended amnesty does not mean the Government has given up its struggle against the underground opposition and its sympathizers.

Most dissidents think it is unlikely that the four members of the KOR group of Solidarity advisers currently on trial will benefit from an amnesty.

Meanwhile, a three-man panel of judges has found two policemen not guilty of causing the death of the student, Grzegorz Przemyk, who became a Solidarity martyr after being detained last year. His mother, the poet Mrs Barbara Sadowska, was active in the Solidarity opposition.

Przemyk had been celebrating the end of his school

exams in Warsaw when he was detained. One of his friends said he saw him beaten in the militia station and other witnesses claimed he was ill-treated by ambulance men when they removed him from the police station.

The court sentenced one ambulance man to two and a half years imprisonment and a second to two years. Two doctors, who failed to diagnose the student's condition correctly, were found guilty of negligence but allowed to go free under the terms of an amnesty declared last year.

Mrs Sadowska has already dissociated herself from the trial, increased by the arrest of the lawyer she engaged to elicit the true facts of the case.

The charge against the ambulance attendants was changed from that of "possibly inflicting a fatal blow" to "exposing someone in their care to the possibility of bodily harm."

The court friends of the Sadowska family pointed out yesterday, is that no one has been declared responsible for the death of Przemyk.

Cabinet job demanded for Strauss

Speculation has revived in Bonn that Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, will return to the capital as a minister in Chancellor Kohl's coalition government.

Press reports yesterday said Herr Strauss's party, the Christian Social Union, was planning to "storm" Bonn with the aim of installing him early next year as Vice-Chancellor, a post held for the last 10 years by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and leader of the Free Democratic Party.

The reports said the CSU

would demand a Cabinet seat without portfolio for Herr Strauss, who could be made responsible for coordinating West Germany's secret services and have an important role in the Federal Security Council, which is chaired by the Chancellor.

The press speculation followed statements from CSU leaders in Bavaria at the weekend which indicated they would renew their calls for a ministerial post for Herr Strauss, who was last in the Cabinet in Bonn in 1969.

Secret talks in Bavaria last week between Herr Strauss and Herr Genscher, who plans to give up leadership of the FDP in February, also led to rumours that the Liberals would no longer stand in the way of Herr Strauss's return to Bonn.

Herr Strauss said yesterday at a special CSU meeting in Munich that he had not started the speculation about his future. Herr Edmund Stoiber, State Secretary in Herr Strauss's office, dismissed the press reports as nonsense.

Mugabe to begin UK visit today

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, is due to arrive in London today with a delegation of senior ministers for a five-day visit.

He is to deliver the keynote address at a conference organized by the Commonwealth Institute as part of its "Focus on Africa" programme tomorrow, and to receive an honorary doctorate of law from Edinburgh University on Friday.

It is believed the possibility has been raised, but the British High Commission here was unable to say whether it would take place. Mr Mugabe also plans to address the British-Zimbabwe parliamentary lobby group in the Commons.

Travelling with him will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

Diplomats here described relations between the two countries as excellent, after the fence-mending meeting of the two prime ministers at the Commonwealth summit in Delhi last November. Earlier, Mr Mugabe had accused Britain of meddling in the country's affairs over the determination of six air force officers who had been acquitted of involvement in the sabotage of Zimbabwe Air Force planes in 1982.



Kitchen turn: Dr Rosalyn Yalow, a Nobel Prize winner, lends a hand at Montefiore Hospital, New York, during a health workers' strike

Saudi overture to Iran

Tehran (Reuters) - Saudi Arabia has issued a surprise invitation to Hajjatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Iranian Speaker, to make the annual Muslim pilgrimage.

His office confirmed the invitation yesterday, but said he had neither accepted nor rejected it.

If he accepts, Hajjatoleslam Rafsanjani, also a member of the inner war Cabinet, would be the first Iranian leader to visit Saudi Arabia since radical

mullahs took control in Tehran in 1979.

Tension has been high between the two countries since the Gulf War led to attacks on oil tankers, including Saudi vessels.

The Saudi invitation is for Hajjatoleslam Rafsanjani to visit Mecca and Medina.

In Jiddah, there was a official confirmation of the invitation, first announced by the Iranian news agency.

Europe and a hungry world: 2

Question of quality rather than quantity

World hunger is increasing at a frightening rate. Developing countries are the hardest hit and the problem is worst in Africa.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, there are 26 African countries seriously affected by food hardship. With the desert pushing back the green line of vegetation at speeds of up to a mile a week. There is less and less land to feed a population which will have at least doubled by the end of the century.

In India, where some 340 million out of 700 million people are below the poverty line, less than 15 per cent of children under five are estimated to be "in a normal state of nutrition". Nearly 45 per cent of all deaths in India are among children under four.

Despite its huge surpluses, the European Community is still not obviously generous and only about 2 per cent of its \$16,000m budget goes on food aid.

Under present programmes, just one sack of wheat in every 40 grown is sent to feed the hungry. Only 150,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 45,000 tonnes of butter oil are earmarked for aid. They make

scarcely any impression on the mountains of surplus produce.

However, the sad fact is that a more generous policy would do no more than feed the wrong food to too few people to make much difference in the short term.

In the long term it would make the whole problem infinitely worse. It would also be expensive, difficult if not impossible to administer, and could, at the worst, start damaging trade wars.

The EEC, which originally went into the food aid business because it wanted another market for its surpluses, has now swung round to the view that giving or selling cut-price nourishment to the hungry does more harm than good.

Although it is ready to send emergency aid anywhere, it would like to phase out regular food aid and replace it with cash to launch schemes to promote agriculture in the barren lands where hunger is endemic.

Interference in local agriculture in colonial days has been a

major disruptive factor in food supplies. The white planters in Kenya, for example, took over large tracts of the best land for growing such crops as tea and tobacco.

In West Africa, French rubber and cotton plantations destroyed the traditional food crops of millet and sorghum and the local people were fed instead on rice from Indo-China.

For all that they may be unsuitable, the EEC food mountains are, understandably, mouth-watering for negotiators from starving countries. In the present talks for a new Lomé Convention, the EEC has been under pressure to negotiate long-term contracts for fixed quantities of surplus products at preferential prices.

It is an idea which is certainly strongly favoured by France, which sees this as one way of ensuring the income of at least some of its farmers for as long as the contracts can be negotiated.

Some such deal is on offer to the Lomé countries, but it

remains to be seen whether it will run foul of Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) rules if accepted. The EEC will argue that it falls outside Gatt rules because it is part of the campaign against world hunger.

The fact that such a scheme would last for many years is part of the proof that it does not really solve the problem of hunger in the world. All food surplus aid can do is provide some kind of holding operation until such time as the developing countries can produce enough food themselves.

Thus it is in this area that the EEC believes it could ultimately be more helpful by providing money and technical help rather than food.

But any scheme which improves production for the hungry, by the hungry, among the hungry, will, by definition, reduce the market for EEC surpluses.

The only long-term effect of the food mountains is to push down world prices even further, so increasing the cost of the common agricultural policy and making the Community financially less able than ever to help to fight world hunger.

Concluded

West takes tougher nuclear line

Washington (NYT) - Eleven Western suppliers of nuclear technology met in Luxembourg last week and decided to strengthen controls on exports, according to Reagan Administration officials.

The suppliers agreed they had to do more - expanding safeguards on existing plants, pressing new suppliers to tighten sales and controlling transfers of components - to prevent the spread of the ability to build nuclear weapons.

The participants decided to keep the meeting secret to avoid charges, as one administration official put it, "of the big guys ganging up on the little ones" to dictate terms for nuclear cooperation. The other countries attending were Britain, Canada, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Sweden, France, West Germany and Italy.

Of immediate concern, officials said, was Pakistan's growing ability in the nuclear field and indications that Belgium is preparing to provide Libya with nuclear training and technology.

Elephant turns heat on hippos

Karlsruhe (AP) - Three hippos collapsed and died of shock when an elephant opened a valve and sent hot water gushing into their pool at the zoo here.

A pair of African hippos, Perzel, aged 28, and Amena, aged 27, and their one-year-old offspring, Rosa, were apparently asleep in the pool late on Saturday or early on Sunday when the 30-year-old female Indian elephant, Beni, turned the valve with her trunk, the zoo director said.

The hippos panicked as steam filled the enclosure and hot water bubbled into the pool. They left the pool to escape the 150° F heat. The steam interfered with their breathing, and caused them to panic. They suffered shock and collapsed.

When zoo officials reached the scene on Sunday the hippos were dead, while Beni and three elephants sharing her cage stood in almost a foot of hot water, trampling for help.

The valve was dismantled and moved, and the elephant was chained by one foot to prevent her from reaching it.

Women pilots

Paris (AFP) - The French Air Force will use women pilots for the first time. They will fly military transport planes.

On the nod

Manila (Reuters) - Two President Marcos's special agents on anti-theft duties were robbed when they fell asleep on a bus, police said.

Spying denied

Tokyo (AFP) - The Bulgarian embassy here denied industrial espionage charges against Iv Orlin Popivanov, an embassy official who left Japan at the weekend.

Pay lift-off

Hamburg (AP) - Lufthansa agreed to a general wage increase for its 30,000-member workforce and a reduced 38-hour week for ground personnel starting on April 1, 1985.

Brazil deadlock stirs military unease

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Politicians are becoming increasingly concerned about the possibility of the military attempting to impose another general as Brazil's next President, as a way out of the present deadlock. This is because the candidate that the clique of entrenched generals would like to see take over in March next year, retired Colonel Mário Andreazza, the Interior Minister, is unlikely to win.

Some of the military would be prepared to accept the former Governor of São Paulo, Senator Paulo Maluf, as the next President, despite the risks attaching to his widespread unpopularity. But there is strong resistance by the military to seeing Senhor Tancredino Neves, the Governor of Minas Gerais, and the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) candidate, in the presidential seat. His

electoral victory now seems increasingly likely.

Governor Tancredino Neves has warned the voters of the danger of a "return of revolutionary process" in a reference to the past 20 years of military rule. He urges his countrymen to be "ready for the worst."

The ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS) is split into three distinct factions and at this stage none is in a position to secure victory alone, yet none will give way to another.

A weighty group of PDS rebels, led by vice-president Aureliano Chaves, now seems prepared to back Senhor Neves, expecting to be rewarded with the vice-presidency in his regime.

Senhor Neves, who represents the right of the PMDB, apparently feels that he can rely

on the support, however reluctant, of the left.

A victory for the Government would be very hard indeed for the military to swallow, as was a minister in the government of President João Goulart which was overthrown in a military coup of 1964. Mr Goulart's find it intolerable if a generalist civilian president for 20 years should be from the Goulart group.

There is talk of the head of the military household, General Rubens Luís, or the Services Minister, Colonel José Passarinho, being forward as the military compromise candidate.

The colonel is believed by the military to be able to win majority votes at the PDS convention in September, and subsequently beat Senhor Neves in the January electoral college.

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THE ARTS



Boucher
Manchester City Art
Gallery

Manchester's opulently redecorated City Art Gallery is an appropriately grand setting for this graceful exhibition, which runs until September 1. It consists of paintings, drawings and prints, principally drawn from the holdings of the Nationalmuseum, Stockholm, which has lent them in return for the loan of a collection of Turners from Manchester. The Boucher show also provides a fitting climax to Timothy Clifford's directorship, whose reverberations throughout the museum world have caused simultaneous horror and delight.

There is no horror in the exhibition, although the early *View of Tivoli with the Temple of Vesta* is mildly "horrid" in the 18th-century sense of the word, but there is certainly much to delight. The voluptuous nudes may offend the puritans and enrage the militant feminists, but their freshness and what can only be described as innocence ultimately disarm criticism. Boucher paints naked female flesh with the same respectful care with which he

François Boucher's
"The Milliner" of 1746.

Galleries

Pleasures of the flesh

treats the exquisite fabrics that so elegantly enhance the human forms or the ravishing arcadian landscapes that are so often their setting.

The superb quality of the works displayed underlines the importance of one of art history's favourite values, that of provenance, since almost everything on the walls at Manchester was bought directly from the artist, mainly by Count Carl Gustav Tessin, who was Sweden's Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Court. When he was buying for himself, he indulged in his taste for the female nude, but when he was acting for the young Crown Princess the emphasis was rather different. Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great and the formidable Wilhelmina, Margravine of Bayreuth, knew precisely what she wanted in most things, and her instructions to Tessin for a group of four pictures to be ordered from Boucher are uncompromising, making it clear that she preferred the figures to be clothed, and in contemporary dress.

Unfortunately only one of these "Four Times of Day" was completed, usually called *La Marchande des Modes* (The Milliner), whereas it is in fact *Le Matin* (Morning). It is one of Boucher's most beautiful works and a rare depiction of a Parisian lady's boudoir in 1746,

with its finely carved *boiserie*, rich draperies and delicate furniture. The pomp and grandeur of the age of Louis XIV have given way to the comfort and refinement of the Rococo.

Such small, intimate rooms were the perfect setting for framed drawings and prints, although these were often kept in folders, partly to protect them from light and dirt, but also because looking at them was a civilized pastime to be indulged at leisure. Tessin collected Boucher's drawings with enthusiasm and discrimination: several studies for figures in the magnificent edition of Molière's works that he illustrated in 1734 are exhibited.

Such juxtapositions encourage the visitor to compare this distinguished artist in the wide range of media that he essayed and helped to compensate for the somewhat unfortunate layout of the exhibition in two rooms separated by a gallery full of Manchester's tremendous Pre-Raphaelite pictures. It is a tribute to the quality of the exhibition that it survives the juxtaposition, although it is partly thanks to a display of decorative arts, principally porcelain, which cleverly lowers the eye-level and thus links the two parts. Altogether a triumph

Jeffery Daniels

Television

Losing sight of the world

Imagined Worlds (BBC 2) opened with images of a baby seeing the world for the first time and asked the leading question, "Does the baby see things as we see them?" - thus suggesting that the infant is nothing like "us" or, rather, that we have all lost contact with that self which we once possessed.

Last night's documentary concerned the work of Tom Bower, a child psychologist who has opposed two dominant theories of infantile perception - one which suggests that babies are adults in miniature form, and the other which believes their knowledge to be composed of fragmented bundles. No living infant seems to fit those theories, according to Professor Bower, although his own decision to treat babies as "the subject of a scientific study" suggests that his own conclusions may be just as sweeping.

Professor Bower's thesis, if I understand it (and a half-hour programme is not the ideal medium for its expression), is based on his belief that small infants are capable of a more

abstract and formal kind of perception than has previously been supposed: it seems possible, for example, that they can understand quite complex patterns of spatial movement. It was an intriguing subject, not least because it dealt with what are in any context such difficult problems as self-perception and gender identification.

It seems also that babies have problems with objects: when a mother leaves and then reenters a room, does the baby know that it is the same mother? This is a variant on an epistemological problem which has been discussed by philosophers for centuries and, although it would be rashly sentimental to suppose that the observation of children may help to resolve it, its appearance in the nursery does at least suggest that such questions are not simply hypothetical ones and may be stimulated by infantile anxieties which most of us have forgotten. As professor Bower said at one point: "The more we find out about this world, the more we find out what we have lost".

Peter Ackroyd

Debuts

Savoured words

Patricia Razzario's soprano voice was lovely enough in itself to hold an audience captive no matter what she sang. In a concert programme for the Kirkcaldy Society, Fauré and Poulenc most notably thrived on tone at once sensuous and pure, a liquid line and unfailing musical grace. Nor could love-songs by Faloutsos and two James Joyce settings by Geoff. Fry Winters have taken wing more naturally, effortlessly or enchantingly, in an exacting group of Schubert it was Mignon's heartfelt "Heiss mich nicht reden" that this Goan artist really made her own.

Others lacked a measure of personal conviction, and "An den Mond" even ease in production. But moods and individual words, too, were more piquantly savoured in selection from Wolf's Italian Song Book. In his teasing love-songs she was no less winning as a story-teller than as a night-ingle. Mark Troop was the attentive pianist.

All five composers selected by the American pianist-composer Carter Larsen were formidable pianists themselves, often demanding a sauer and more elegant brilliance than he was able to provide - particularly Saint-Saëns in his *Allegro* and Granados in

his *Allegro de Concerto*. Even six of Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words lacked their true lyrical grace. It was in a predominantly reflective group of Liszt after the interval that Mr Larsen was at his most beguiling, alike in tonal charm and tenderness of phrasing: the little known "Dante Sonnet" and "Sancta Dorothea" were particularly welcome inclusions. Prokofiev's Third Sonata in its turn lacked nothing in trenchancy of attack.

Patches of dubious intonation and unclear string-crossing suggested that the Yugoslav violinist Gornja Koncar was not quite ready for platform exposure in showpieces like the Pugnani-Kreisler *Præstidium* and *Allegro* and Saint-Saëns's *Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso*. But all praise to him and his discreetly attentive wife, Ida Gamulin, for risking Shostakovich's long, late Sonata, Op 134, bleak enough to have been conceived in a prison cell, which he played from memory with a masterly technical grasp as well as musical understanding. Ysaÿ's unaccompanied "Ballade" Sonata (No 3) needed bigger tone to support the intensity of its climaxes, but here again Mr Koncar knew what he wanted to say.

Joan Chissell

When baritone Fu Haijing from Liaoning Province, and mezzo-soprano Liang Ning from Kantong won their prizes at the last Benson and Hedges competition, it was their first visit outside the Peoples' Republic of China. Recently they gave a joint debut recital at the Wigmore Hall, confirming and substantiating the extraordinary technical and idiomatic flair they had briefly displayed last year.

Ms Liang chose Schumann's Op 38 *Liederkreis* and Seven Popular Spanish Songs by de Falla. Both were ideal choices for the weight and colour of her voice. In the Schumann's her fresh, deft, always charming turning of each word and phrase revealed this time also a ringing, powerful top register and a quality of still, rapt imagination in the smaller scale of songs like *Auf einer Burg*. The de Falla was a particularly happy choice; these oblique miniatures, with their distinctive vocal inflections have their parallels with some of China's own earlier folk-art songs, of which we heard too few in this recital.

Carlo Grante, who brought a programme of Haydn, Liszt (8 minor Sonatas), Chopin, Prokofiev and Bartók to the Wigmore Hall, has been a pupil of Rudolf Firkušny from whom he has inherited both sound and fury without, yet, very much alleviating imagination or wisdom. The victim of competition successes, his formidable technical facility far outstrips his musical thought processes: his fingers, strong and supple, can certainly make the piano speak, but as yet it has far too little to say.

Hilary Finch

A fine legacy for St Louis

On a hot summer night with the moon rising behind the trees, there are few more pleasant places in the United States than the gardens of the Loreto-Hilton Center, home of the St Louis Opera Theatre's summer festival. It is a setting that predisposes one to enjoy opera and, though this year has not touched the heights of the 1982 *Cost of the 1983 Beatrice and Benedict*, there is still much to enjoy. Now in their ninth season, the company show every sign of maintaining their reputation for imaginative choice of repertoire, interesting productions and a regular supply of really talented young singers.

Two operas were both firsts for St Louis and in the case of the Vienna version of Gluck's *Orfeo*, Andrew Porter suggests, amazingly, a first for the USA. With typical imaginativeness, the 84-year-old sculptor Louise Nevelson was commissioned to design the sets and costumes, her first work for the theatre. Predictably the set was hugely impressive, a great black and gold wall in panels of abstract shapes, a shiny floor, a spiky throne and a skeletal gold tomb for Euridice. It looked best when the stage was sparsely populated for her costumes were much less successful, ranging from black and white cloaks for the Furies, reminiscent of Matisse's designs for

Le Râgisail, to red and green Greek draperies and a deal too much lures and chiffon.

My enjoyment was also diminished by the director Lou Galterio's decision to use the Dance Company of Elisa Monte and to double each principal role by both dancer and singer. Though the opera was presented in one continuous act, with only the flute dance interpolated from the Paris version, there was disappointing lack of dramatic tension, notably in the orchestral playing under David Zinman. However, there was a magnificent-looking Orfeo in Ateouise DeVaughn, yet another of the outstanding black mezzos that America keeps producing. Despite this fine performance and Nevelson's setting, I kept on recalling the much greater power of Peter Hall's Glyndebourne production of two seasons back.

The undoubted hit of the festival was the first fully professional production in the USA of the early Auden-Britten opera *Paul Bunyan*. I find it less than satisfactory work, neither witty enough nor usually lasting place in the Britten canon. But what is indisputable is how much it gains by being performed by American singers. There were none of the embarrassingly phony accents that marred the original BBC broadcast or the English Music Theatre production at Alde-

burgh in 1976. This big company, especially the outstanding chorus, went to work as if *Bunyan* were a cross between *Oklahoma* and *The Wizard of Oz*, in a production by Colin Graham that used every theatrical device and every shade in the colour-charts plus a few besides. John Wright Stevens designed a forest of technicolor drapery for the Chorus of Trees, each of which fell away to reveal a symbol of the growing America: Indian totem, telegraph pole, classical column or oil rig. It was both ingenious and entertaining. The conductor, Bruce Ferden, kept it moving at a cracking pace and the sense of enthusiasm spilled over to infect the audience.

The surprise news of the season is the eventual withdrawal of Opera Theatre's general director, Richard Gaddes, who is handing over to a new team, with his present associate Colin Graham, the newly appointed music director, John Nelson, and Charles Mackay from Spoleto as executive director. Next year's repertoire is daring - *Idomeneo* and new operas by Minori Miki and Stephen Paulus (Hardy's *The Woodlanders*), with only *The Barber of Seville* as a banker. If Opera Theatre now has the following to afford such a repertoire, it is Gaddes's best legacy.

John Drummond

Concert

Hiccups and a broken piano string

Musica
ICA

My first problem in reviewing this concert is typographical, since the title of the first two pieces by Gerald Barry consisted of a circle with a long horizontal line through it, a bit like the London Transport sign, as the concert's organizer, Adrian Jack, put it. But not quite. Anyway, you will have to use your imagination to see indeed you will, to an even greater extent, to imagine the music. A couple of notes, and an endless pause; a slowly-moving melody for the two pianists in unison; then five minutes later, an eruption of hammered unison octaves.

For all its naivety, there was something alluring about the sound, as there was in the more helpfully titled *Five Chorales* for two pianos, based on material from an opera Barry is now writing for the ICA. The rhythmic profile was low, even non-existent - chord drifted into chord - until the fourth chorale, which pounded us out of our seats.

The evening's big work, in the first half, was *Priese* for four pianos by John McGuire, an American composer of the kind it would be easy but misleading to call minimalist, since in the course of this hypnotic 30-minute exercise there was much that was not merely repetitive, and the whole thing had a gentleness, fantasy and even

charm which is far from the head-bashing of too much American minimalism.

The four pianos - played by Douglas Young, Peter Hill (who both played the two Barry pieces), Keith Swallow and Peter Selwright - set up pairs of chattering melodies of pairs of subordinate rhythmic accompaniments, and then proceeded to change tempo, two changing time and two remaining constant, until the next change when the first two stayed and the second two changed. Like two tube trains travelling above and below each other and stopping at alternate stations. But not quite. A couple of hiccups in the performance, and one broken piano string.

Nicholas Kenyon



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SPECTRUM

Forty years ago on Friday, a group of Adolf Hitler's general staff failed in their attempt to kill the Führer with a bomb. As West Germany prepares to honour the men whose actions helped give a nation self-respect, new evidence suggests opposition to the Nazis was greater than realized

Honour for Germany's martyrs

When Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in the presence of Count Claus von Stauffenberg's widow, paid solemn tribute at the Christian Democrats Congress in May to the conspirators he led against Hitler, he voiced a sentiment that has been heard increasingly as the fortieth anniversary of the July 20 bomb plot approaches.

Not only was German honour redeemed by their bravery and the roots of democracy planted, but German resistance to dictatorship was more widespread and resolute than history has since allowed.

The Chancellor's tribute came before the D-Day anniversary celebrations in Normandy. But West Germany's painful mixture of embarrassment and veneration at being excluded from this triumph of the victors has only added to the political and emotional significance of nationwide remembrance of this single real uprising against Hitler.

Both Christian Democrats and Social Democrats have recalled the opposition of their parties to the Third Reich and the sufferings of those who dared stand up to the Nazis.

It was in the Wolf's Lair, a fortified community in the Mazurian Lake district of what used to be East Prussia and is now northern Poland, that the would-be assassins hoped to end Hitler's reign with a time-bomb hidden in Count von Stauffenberg's attaché case.

Although the July 20 conspirators have traditionally been held to have come only from a narrow military-conservative elite, the anniversary

is being used to examine not only the real extent of opposition to Nazism, but the attitudes of today's generation to dictatorship, the rule of law and active resistance.

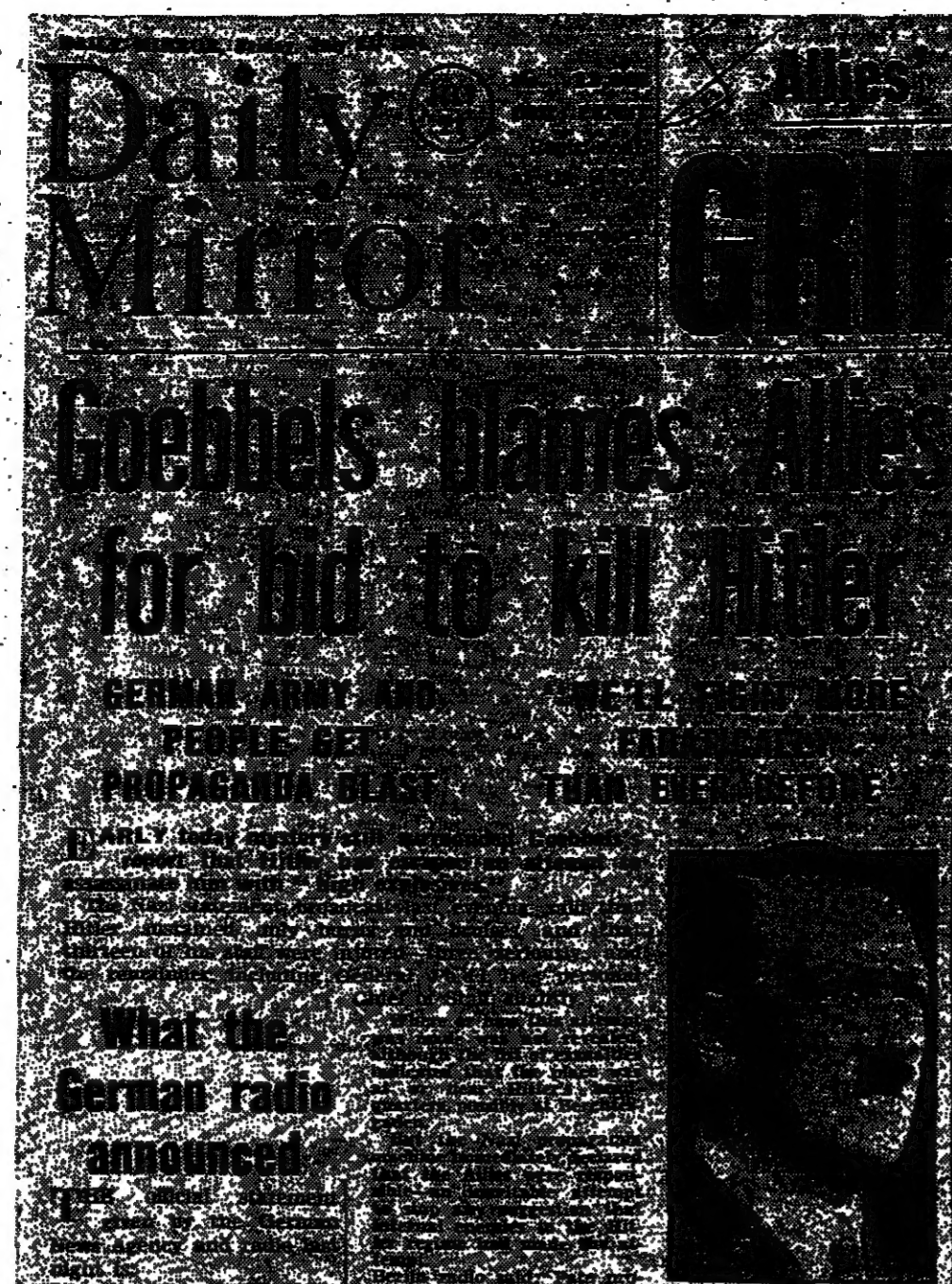
Not unexpectedly, these attitudes have changed as younger generations have become more distant from the terror of Nazism and less understanding of the values and beliefs of their grandparents.

How many people really did oppose Hitler? The question has become increasingly important over the past five years as the outpouring, after a generation of traumatic silence, of memories, discussing and teaching of the Nazi past has raised issues of guilt and responsibility that Germany has had to confront.

On the one hand, the younger generation has exaggerated the support for Hitler of his elders as a facile argument for radical politics today or as justification for fighting established social values. On the other hand, films and books about the resistance and lavish politically appropriate homage to Nazi opponents have sometimes led to the impression that almost every decent German was active in resisting the Nazis one way or another.

Distinguished historian Professor Hans Mommsen with about 75 fellow historians, eye-witnesses and resistance workers from Germany, Western Europe and North America, recently attempted a balanced assessment, at a five-day conference in Berlin earlier this month. It yielded some startling and paradoxical results.

Opposition to the Nazis was



On July 21, 1944, Britain woke to the news of an assassination attempt on the life of Adolf Hitler. The Daily Mirror reported that the Allies were the Nazis' prime suspects

much more widespread in the churches, trade unions, working class areas, armed forces and among the conservatives than generally supposed and, at the same time, much less effective because of the hopelessness in the face of the Nazis' overwhelming monopoly of power.

It is the many modest attempts by ordinary people to stand up to the daily excesses of the Nazis that have been overlooked (they have been revealingly documented in a series of booklets put out by the Stauffenberg Memorial Centre in Berlin, set up in 1968 in the former Bendler Barracks where the count and several fellow conspirators were summarily shot after the failure of the plot).

The conference highlighted some of the dilemmas. The Roman Catholic Church, for example, strove to protect its

independent witness outside the political framework while finding itself drawn inevitably into a struggle for human rights.

The left was isolated and divided after making the early mistake of using only "legal" means to oppose the Nazis and only later set up an underground cell structure.

As for the conservative opposition, historians pointed out they were far from accepting a new and diminished role for Germany. Although appalled by the brutality and arbitrariness of dictatorship, they still believed in German hegemony in Eastern Europe and did not all reject the fruits of war.

They and many other opponents of Hitler were also willfully blind to the persecution of the Jews.

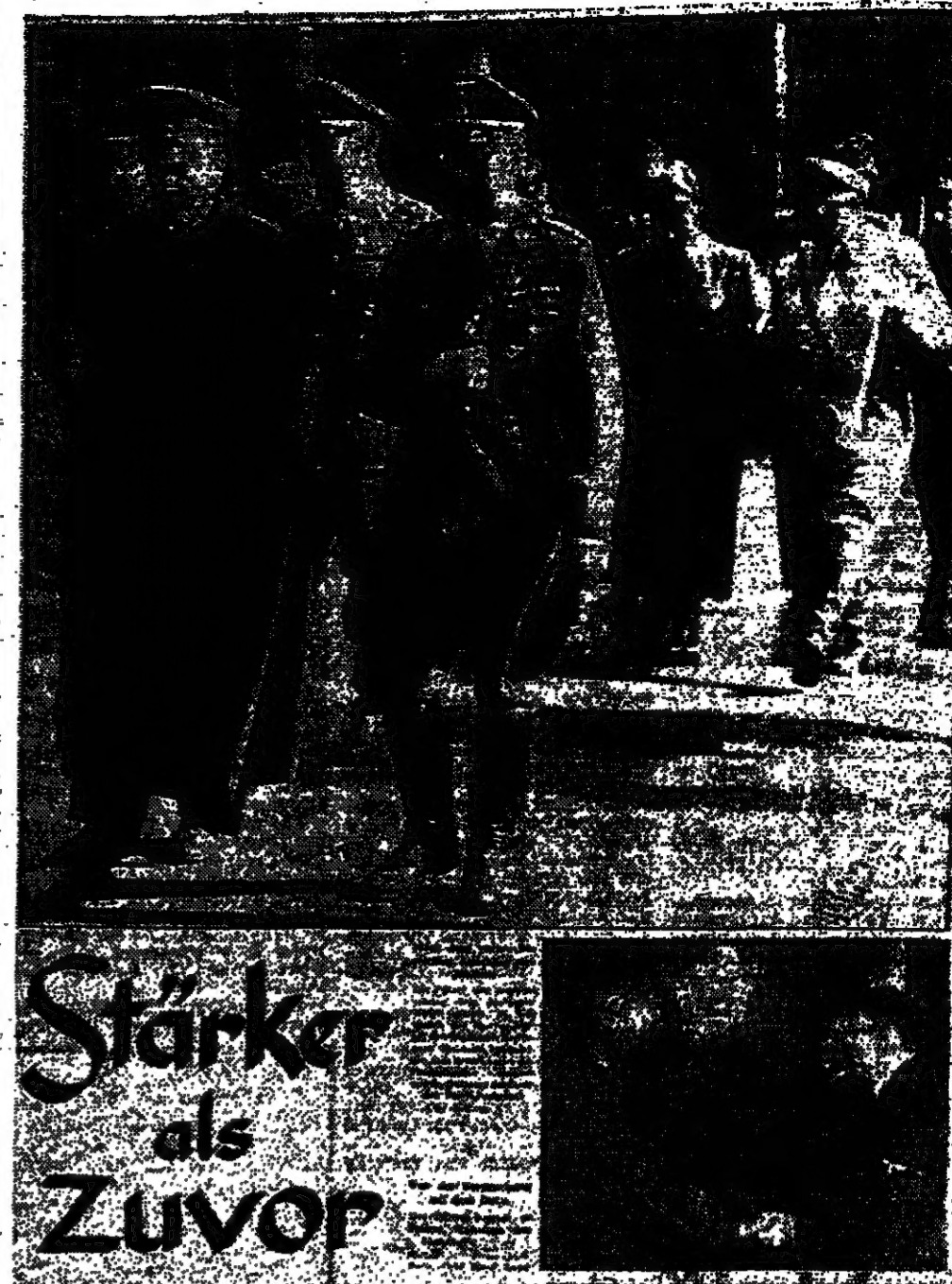
What is today's assessment of the July 20 conspirators? Fail-

ure was probably inevitable; historians conclude, for there was no mass movement to build on, as Professor Richard Löwenthal has pointed out.

While only a minority of Germans were Nazis, an even smaller number were convinced anti-Nazis. But all agree the motivations of the German resistance were of the highest.

The world should never forget what people risked and what they and their families suffered. Professor Karl Deutsch of Harvard University said. The major motive was emotional and moral; people found tyranny unacceptable.

They used military argument to convince others who were morally predisposed to accept them, and conversion was gradual. What counts is not how they showed their conversion but that they were converted.



In the Berliner Zeitung, the Führer was pictured alongside the headline "Stronger than ever". The newspaper showed Hitler, smiling and unscathed, with Benito Mussolini

On July 20, 40 years after their death, representatives of the German democracy they strove to restore will pay homage to the conspirators. President Richard von Weizsäcker will lay a wreath on the spot where they were shot. He will be joined in the ceremony of remembrance by Chancellor Kohl, Herr Eberhard Diepgen, mayor of West Berlin, and Herr Klaus von Dönhoff, mayor of Hamburg, whose father was arrested and later executed after

the conspiracy and whose uncle, Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer, was also executed for his opposition to Hitler.

Different lessons have been drawn from the bomb plot in today's Germany. The churches, sobered and chastened by their failure to do more to prevent the final apocalypse, have thought long and hard about the nature of temporal authority and their engagement in a democratic state.

Young people have often

seen resistance in itself as honourable and legitimate, and have sometimes seen dangerous parallels of the Third Reich.

This has led to direct action and even attacks on today's apparatus of state in the name of resistance to "fascist" decisions.

For the majority however, the events of 40 years ago are of supreme importance in reaffirming moral values in the composition and leadership of the state. The commitment to democracy is traced back to this hopeless blow for freedom. Although this might create a myth that makes a balanced look at the bomb plot difficult, it is an essential foundation for the rebuilding of national dignity and self-respect. And that is what Germany will be remembering with gratitude.

Michael Binyon



Hitler and the Italian leader, Benito Mussolini - who arrived shortly after the blast - survey rubble in the bunker

prehistoric animal, steel struts sticking out like antennae.

The Wolf's Lair had catenae for officers and other ranks, a sophisticated telephone and radio exchange with links to eight other bunker settlements in the Mazurian Lake district, with Berlin and with commanders on the Russian front. It also had a tailor shop, underground food depots, its own railway link (now overgrown with weeds) and airstrip.

The skeleton of a cinema - its red walls still standing, the roof having collapsed - is the key to how Hitler spent his off-duty hours.

When some of the July 20

conspirators were executed, their chains stuck on meat hooks, a film was made of the men kicking their legs in agony, their trousers around their feet. The film was sent to the Wolf's Lair and shown every night in the cinema. Hitler, say Polish historians, used to giggle and scream with laughter when he saw, again and again, the death of his would-be assassins.

Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg, who planted the bomb, was spared this brutal revenge. He was shot. Badly mutilated in Africa - he had lost an arm, two fingers of the left hand and an eye - the colonel had come to the conclusion that only the Führer's death could

save Germany from complete, albeit defeat.

Summoned to the Wolf's Lair, effectively a fortified township in the Mazurian Lake district of what is now northern Poland, von Stauffenberg and the conspirators were given the opportunity they needed.

The events which combined to foil the plot are now well known - even to how von Stauffenberg struggled with his disabilities to cut the wire of the time bomb in his attaché case.

The black attaché case was left negligently on the floor as the conference began. After a few minutes, von Stauffenberg left and the briefcase was stuffed a crucial three feet away from Hitler, the thick leg of the oak table now dividing bomb from target.

At 12.42pm the bomb exploded and by 12.44 von Stauffenberg was at the outer perimeter gate, convinced that Hitler could not have survived the blast.

Roger Boyes

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GO THROUGH THE GATEWAY STAY ONE JUMP AHEAD

The Wolf's Lair, where the bomb plot to kill Hitler came so close to success, is nowadays a sea of concrete. When the Russians moved into East Prussia - now Poland - special detachments of Germans blew up most of the bunkers with hundreds of thousands of tons of explosive.

Hitler's bunker, the toughest of all, still retains its essential structure. To enter it (strictly forbidden by the Polish guides) is to enter the ante-chamber of a pyramid: pungent enclosed air hits the visitor, the corridors lead nowhere.

After the coup attempt, Hitler moved into a 130 sq yd chamber in the bunker: stone floors, a bed, a desk and two chairs. All that has now disappeared, the two floors of the bunker having collapsed on each other.

Everybody who was anybody had a bunker. Hermann Goering's bunker has survived well, blackets of moss replacing the camouflage netting. Martin Bormann's concrete hideout looks more like a squashed

We hear a lot about the conversation of language, but not so much about the language of conservation. Today we talk to an expert in eco-speak.

Q. Tell me, what kind of dangers does the world face today?

A. Very real dangers.

Q. Of what?

A. Of upsetting the ecological balance of our planet.

Q. Are we sitting on something?

A. Yes, a time-bomb.

Q. How close are these dangers?

A. Closer than we realize.

Q. What would the effects be if they happened?

A. Incalculable. Things are happening already.

Q. Could you give us an example?

A. Certainly. The rain forests of the Amazon basin are being removed at a rate which will see them denuded by AD2000.

Q. Could you give us some idea of this rate?

A. Every day an area the size of the Isle of Wight is removed.

Q. By whom?

A. By governments and entrepreneurs.

Q. Can you describe them?

A. The governments are short-sighted and lack vision, while the entrepreneurs are ruthless, greedy and destructive.

Q. Of what?

A. Of the natural environment, the habitat of Indian tribes and many threatened species.

Q. Can you tell us what has

moreover... Miles Kington

happened in the 60 seconds we have been talking?

A. Twenty species have become extinct and an area the size of Rutland has been lost to the encroaching desert.

Q. How many hedgerows have been dug up?

A. Hedgerows are not dug up. They are always grubbed up.

Q. Why are they grubbed up?

A. To make way for ecologically undesirable one-crop fields which do not encourage wildlife and which store amounts of chemical poisons in the soil.

Q. What amounts?

A. Unacceptable amounts.

Q. Turning to the sea, could you tell us of the dangers there?

A. Of course. The seas are being overfished and polluted by human waste.

Q. But is not waste natural and harmless?

A. No, sir. It is non-biodegradable and toxic.

Q. Is an area the size of the Isle of Wight being polluted every day?

A. We do not measure sea pollution by the Isle-of-Wight unit. We prefer to say that the level of maritime pollution is rising everywhere.

Q. Until it reaches what?

A. The point of no return.

Q. What must we do?

A. Wake up before it is too late.

Q. Wake up to what?

A. To the fact that man is his own worst enemy.

Q. What does man always pursue?

A. The short-term gain at the expense of long-term planning.

Q. Is there much hope for us?

A. Not a lot. We must just hope that there is a change.

Q. Of what?

A. Heart.

Q. While there is still...

A. Time.

Q. Thank you. I think that is all.

A. But you have not asked me about the greenhouse effect or acid rain or air pollution or...

Q. Some other time, perhaps.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 395)

ACROSS

1 SF semi-robotic (6)

5 Hand-greasing (4)

8 Fish liquor (5)

9 Women's bed wear (6)

11 Baby accessories (8)

13 Nag (4)

15 Efficient pace (8,5)

17 Close (4)

18 Charming (6)

21 Sanctuary seeker (7)

22 Sudden anxiety (5)

23 Fur skin (4)

24 Bottom-most (6)

DOWN

2 Churchill's military coordinator (5)

3 Hair loose egg (3)

4 Execution quarters (9,4)

5 Weekly pay (4)

6 Debase (7)

7 Drinks store (3,7)

10 Timely suitability (10)

12 Elephant tooth (4)

14 Soviet Russia

16 Promote (7)

19 Wedding notices (5)

20 Ridicule target (4)

22 Church bench (3)

SOLUTION TO No 394

ACROSS: 1 Umbel 4 Anyochs 8 Squib 9 Hussler 10 Fatherly 11 Draz

13 Soft-hearted 17 Type 18 Whistler 21 Preface 22 Dicy 23 Fosses

24 Radar

DOWN: 1 Unsett 2 Blunt 3 Libretto 4 Achilles heels 5 Risk 6 Calori

7 Sprawl 12 Crusader 14 Orpheus 15 Step up 16 Prayer 19 Lock

20 June

هكذا من الفضل

MEN'S FASHIONS by Suzy Menkes

Sportswatch

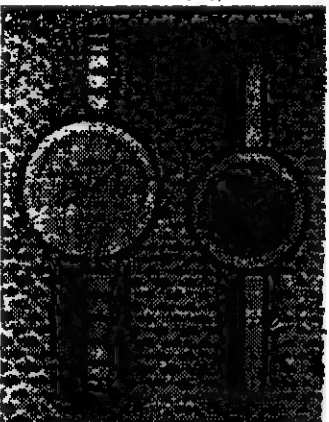
How sponsorship is setting the pace in a race to dress stylish males on and off the field

Sports sponsorship is high fashion. The status names that we are used to seeing in risky places on the right people are now in open competition on the sports field. Fast action is the modern way to promote men's clothes and especially accessories.

Out in front is Cartier, whose International Polo Tournament takes place at Windsor Great Park at the end of the month, the first event in a three-year sponsorship. The red-shirted Cartier team is already established in France at Deauville's Coupe d'Or and has been playing for the past five years at Palm Beach, the centre of American polo.

The Ferrari Formula is slightly different: they have taken their 'racy' sports car image and used it to promote streamlined accessories, particularly sports watches in high-tech ribbed rubber or metallic grey flashed with racing stripes of scarlet or chrome yellow.

The macho world of motor racing and an emphasis on clean masculine lines are also applied to the sleek Porsche watches and sunglasses, launched in 1982 and driving ahead on the wheels of the famous car.



Ferrari racing style

Sourcing sales of the sports watch is the prize, in the competitive world of promotion and sponsorship. Rolex, whose gold Oyster watch is one of the fashion world's status symbols, last week held the Rolex Polo Cup at Windsor.

Timex, who launched their brightly coloured Marathon Sports Quartz watches in a flurry of sponsorship are official timekeepers at 200 marathons this year, and provided stop watches for Wimbledon and the British Water Skiing Federation.

Their other involvements include horses at Hickstead, the rapid-race canoe championships in Wales and sponsorship last weekend of the redoubtable Lady Ann and her boat Laura Lucy in the round Britain offshore powerboat race.

Timing sporting events is the promotional way for Longines, who have close ties with motor racing, and for Seiko, timekeepers for football, show-



Racing number white cotton vest has MPH logo on front, £12, by Sue Clowes, also in black, yellow, red, from Review, 81 King's Road SW3; Joseph, 6 Gloucester Street SW1; Square, Bath. Sports shoes, £7.50, from Gee 2, Hair by Michael Jeffrey for The Salon of Martin Gold and David Sherman. Photographs by MIKE OWEN at Wembley Stadium

jumping and European athletics. The once-staid Swiss have taken to sponsorship: Baume and Mercier are sponsoring the Ladies Professional Golf Team for the European tour for the third year.

The aim behind the sports deals is to market a name and to create or reinforce an image. "It's another form of advertising rather than vulgar, than pure promotion in a magazine", says Anthony Marano, managing director of Cartier Ltd, who are putting up £60,000 annually for the next three years for international polo. "It helps us to

prove that Cartier is alive and well and living in Bond Street", he says.

In fact, Cartier also make under licence the Ferrari watches, lighters and pens, as well as the new Yves Saint Laurent accessory collection that will go on sale in September.

Most of the watch companies make a women's collection, and Cartier's two Les Must accessories range is for both sexes. But overall, sports sponsorship is overtaking masculine and companies with a macho image (such as Dunhill for gentlemen's smokes) tend to diversify into

fashion. Dunhill produce a collection of sporty leisure clothes and accessories and sponsor the Queen's Cup at Smith's Lawn in June.

The thrust of all this high-powered marketing is to propel men towards the main accessory, especially watches, but also sunglasses, pens, small leather goods such as wallets, credit card and passport holders - anything which suggests the international and underscores the sporty image.

Meanwhile, the International Gold Corporation has set out to exploit the current mood of

androgynous dressing and blending of gender, by promoting men's gold accessories.

The architectural cuff links, gold ring-pulls from a cola can and chunky chains are not described as "jewellery", since InterGold's market research has shown that the word sounds effeminate to the average male, who accounts for 13 per cent of



Keeping tabs on gold

total gold jewelry sales in Britain.

The new buzz word for the gold tie pins, rings and bracelets is "accessories", and a surprising 68 per cent of all adults interviewed agreed that they are suitable for men.

Last week the gold accessories were modelled by athletes, actors and international designers, all proving that there is nothing funny about a chap who wears a ring. (Dunhill, Sir, Charles I went to the block wearing a earring.)

Yet the only "accessories" I have seen worn with real style, were the glimmering paste bangles that I photographed three weeks ago on men in the audience of the art college shows.

Perhaps de Beers who sponsor Diamond Day at Ascot at the end of the month, should set their cap at the jockeys and get them to wear brilliants as a racing badge.



White cotton interlock unisex vest, £7.50, red/grey or blue/green stripes detailing. Matching sweatshirt shorts, £7.50. Both from Gee 2, Oxford Street W1, South Molton Street W1, Manchester, Glasgow and branches



Light green training vest in cotton fleecy, £9, also pink, yellow, white, in assorted designs, from Stephen King, 315 King's Road SW3. White cotton men's shorts with interlock waistband, £29, by Body Map, also in black, from Browns, 27 South Molton Street W1; Jones, 77 King's Road SW3. Leather weightlifter's belt, £15.50, from Lillywhites, Piccadilly



Where England scores

Going in to bat on the grey asphalt of Piccadilly, carefully scooping the ball over the summer sales, Kent and Curwen find themselves all out in nine weeks - out, that is, of their best-selling track suits and sweat tops, complete with three lions couchant. Still in there is the W.G. Grace lookalike, beard bushy, but in action as he drives from the logo of polo shirts and ties. Top scorer is the ultimate cricketer's sweater in six-ply cashmere, as soft as the (Headingley) wicket and as expensive as taking a bet on England winning the series. Kent and Curwen seem understandably shy of bragging about their cricketer connections with the England team. The Oxford boat race crew did their sports shirt prouder. But the old-established British company have dressed winners and losers for a century. This spring they opened their first British retail shop with the emphasis on English tradition, in style and quality, and drawing on 50 years of past records for design motifs. The English sporting look has been a source of inspiration

for designers from Mile Chanel to the companies who service Ivy League Americans. So it is good to see us Brits offering unashamedly native dress, including 126 different varieties of club and regimental tie. (They wisely discourage outsiders from choosing the MCC logo.) The traditional cricket sweater comes with or without sleeves, as supplied to clubs throughout the country. A fashion cut, hand-framed in pure wool, comes with burgundy and navy trim and lion logo, with a pure cotton version as an alternative. The polo shirt in 16 colours - including a dusty pink or rich egg yolk yellow - has its K and C logo, much appreciated by Americans, who see it as an original bit of old England. Top: Sleeveless cricket sweater with three lions emblem, £38, cricket shirt, £24. Below: Pure wool fashion cricket sweater with burgundy and navy trim and motif, £49. Polo shirt, £21. Trousers and flannels from a selection. All at Kent and Curwen, 39 St James's Street, London SW1. Photograph: Mike Owen.

TALKBACK

Since the Menswear Fashion page started last September, the response from readers has proved that men care about their clothes. Monty Moss, chairman of Moss Bros, has done the rounds this summer of the English social circuit from Ascot to Glynedebourne. He writes with appalled comments:

The most depressing thing is the lack of general care among men of 40 and over. You can see that their clothes are not regularly cleaned and pressed. They are badly ironed out. Jacket sleeves are often too

long for no man is ever smart if he does not show half an inch of shirt cuff. Hipster trousers are hopeless with morning dress or evening tails. A man needs trousers with a high rise, nothing looks worse than a gap between the top of the trousers and the bottom of the waistcoat, particularly with a pot belly. Whatever happened to braces? Shirts, ties and socks should be chosen to go with morning wear. At Ascot, it looks as though many men went to the office in a lounge suit and changed into a morning coat without thinking of the rest. A little colour, tastefully introduced, can be effective at the races. Top hats are designed to be worn - not carried. And if only

it could be decreed that men should wear hats or caps in the Steward's Enclosure at Henley. At present, the men (mostly in blue blazers - too small for their wearers) look pretty scruffy. A hat makes all the difference. Nothing could be rougher than some of the 'blazers' (blazers) worn by Harrow School, but Harrowians look reasonably respectable because they wear straw boaters. The wearing of a head-dress does lend respectability and greatly improves appearance, as the Police and Services realize. What a mistake it was to show Lord Mountbatten in uniform but without a hat on his statue!

Is today's relaxed attitude to formal dress a healthy response or a sign of the times? And is it older men who are scruffy while the young are smartening themselves up? Readers' letters in defence of (or attacking) the male scruff are welcomed. Comings and goings: Paul Smith to Japan, where an old sweet shop from his native Nottingham is the setting for his first Tokyo show. Aquanauts to New York their first US store on Fifth and 54th this autumn. Bruce Weber in London: athletic men and emotive fashion at Olympus Gallery from July 31.

YOHJI YAMAMOTO

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IF THE KEPI FITS

"It's not my constitution but it fits me..." M. Francois Mitterrand remarked, not long after assuming the presidency of a republic which he had frequently and trenchantly criticized for excess of presidential power. For the foreign observer, the last three years of France's constitutional history have been full of enjoyable irony. The staunch "republican" (we should say "parliamentarian"), and bitter foe of General de Gaulle in his lifetime, has become a superbly Gaullian figure in his management of the state, while the "Gaullists", who claim to be the General's political heirs have discovered, belatedly, the importance of a strong parliamentary opposition and even of a strong second chamber.

Never has that reversal of roles been more marked than in the last few days. Mitterrand, disavowed by the electorate in the European elections, defied by a million people in the street demonstrating against his government's private education bill, faced with a complete blockage by filibuster of his legislative programme, has broken through the ranks of the besiegers with a quintessentially Gaullian master-stroke: the announcement of a referendum to amend the constitution.

And to amend it how? To reduce the excessive presidential powers, or the length of the seven-year mandate to make it synchronize with the five-year parliament as Mitterrand formerly proposed? No indeed: to increase the president's powers and to extend the use of the referendum itself, thereby further diminishing the relative importance of parliament in the constitution.

Can the Gaullists oppose that? Hardly. All they can do is go one

better, demanding that the President should not merely be empowered to call a referendum on questions affecting civil liberties but should be obliged to do so if he wants a change in the law on those questions and cannot obtain the consent of both houses. The effect of that provision, of course, would be to increase the powers of the second chamber, the Senate - an indirectly elected body for which General de Gaulle never concealed his contempt.

As in this country, the second chamber has been emboldened by the feeling that, at least on some issues, the majority in the lower house does not reflect a genuine majority in the country. But the situation is graver for Mitterrand than for Mrs Thatcher for two reasons. He faces a Senate controlled by the opposition, not merely one where he can lose specific votes on specific issues thanks to a majority of circumstance; and his government, by all available indicators, no longer enjoys anything like the degree of popular support that it would need to be returned to power in a general election.

On the other hand, he is the president, elected by universal suffrage for seven years of which he has more than half still to serve. The constitution affords him many opportunities to seize the initiative and, with a tactical skill which even his opponents respect, he has availed himself of one.

The Senate had suggested a referendum on the private schools issue. The National Assembly (Socialist-controlled) had pointed out that the constitution does not provide for referenda on such an issue. Mitterrand was thus enabled to cover his retreat on the private

school bill (he promised a new one, ergo the one that was ploughing its way through parliament is scrapped) by proposing a constitutional amendment to make referenda on such issues possible in the future.

The heat generated by the private school issue is not very easy for us on this side of the Channel to understand. The government has not proposed to abolish private schools, only to make state aid for them conditional on certain dispositions, the most controversial of which would give teachers in them the right to acquire civil-servant status after six months' service, if they were already qualified within the state system, or after six years if they were not. This was proposed in the framework of a decentralization of responsibility within the state, giving more power to local authorities as against the national ministry of education. The long-term aim was to make it possible for church schools to exist within the state system, as both Protestant and Catholic ones do quite happily in this country.

But the tradition of centralization within the state system on the one side, and of church schools fiercely independent but expecting state aid as of right on the other is so strong in France that compromise is virtually impossible to attain; and, assuming that Mitterrand does get his constitutional referendum in September, it is still not clear how he can resolve the private school issue. Whatever solution he proposes, he can hardly not then submit it to another referendum in which, however reasonable in itself, it could well be rejected simply because it comes from the Socialist government. As de Gaulle himself found in 1969, the referendum is a double-edged political weapon.

MERE WITNESSES

Mr Harrington is a second year student at the Polytechnic of North London. Objectionable though his political beliefs may be, he has a contractual right to be educated there. Earlier this year, a group of his fellow students, disagreeing with his political views and affiliations, decided to deny him that right. They organised a picket. They physically prevented him from coming into the Polytechnic. By so doing, they committed a number of civil wrongs against him, including inducement of breach of contract and conspiracy, and probably also the apply named tort of intimidation.

Mr Harrington issued a writ against the Polytechnic and against the picketing students. He could not identify all the students concerned, but he believed he could identify one, and he sued that one both in his personal capacity and as representing the others. He got an injunction restraining the students from interfering with his right to attend the Polytechnic. The injunction was disobeyed. On the 1st May there was a violent gathering which it is believed included about 20 students of the Polytechnic. These students exposed themselves to the risk both of civil liability to Mr Harrington and of judicial sanctions for contempt of court.

In order to bring them before the court, Mr Harrington had to find out who they were. He did not know them himself. But there were photographs of some of the individuals concerned. The Polytechnic was ordered to identify them. It tried to get its staff to assist it to comply with the order, but without much success. So, on May 21, Mr Justice Mansfield made an order requiring fourteen named senior members of staff to swear affidavits stating whether or not they could identify the persons

concerned, and to attend court for cross-examination. Ever since then, the fourteen lecturers have been contending that the order should not have been made. They have argued firstly, that the judge had no power to make the order because they were "mere witnesses"; and, secondly, that if he did, he ought not to have exercised it. Last Thursday the Court of Appeal rejected the lecturers' arguments on the first point. The second point was remitted to a judge for further consideration.

Under the "mere witnesses" rule, a potential witness who is not a party to proceedings cannot normally be obliged to disclose information or documents in his possession unless and until he is called as a witness to give evidence in the proceedings. He is under no legal obligation to help the police with their inquiries or parties to a civil dispute with them. The purpose of the rule is to relieve such a witness of the burden of being involved in other people's legal disputes more than absolutely necessary.

The mere witness rule can work considerable injustice. Suppose, for example, that a passer-by notes down the number of a car driven by a hit-and-run driver. Or that he happens to recognize someone in a mob who has just assaulted someone else. Or, to take an extreme example, suppose he recognizes a murderer leaving the scene of the crime. In none of these cases can he be made to disclose his knowledge unless and until he is called as a witness in proceedings against the wrongdoer. But without the information it may be impossible to find the wrongdoer in the first place. Where the wrongdoer has committed a crime, the rule may enable him to go unpunished; where he has committed a civil wrong, it may leave his victim uncompensated.

Recently, the courts have rightly tried to limit the scope of the mere witness rule. Nowadays anyone who is mixed up in wrongdoing, even without fault, can be compelled by a civil action to disclose information to the victim which may identify the wrongdoer, on pain of being liable for contempt if he disobeys the order. Mr Justice Mansfield could, for instance, have ordered those few students at the Polytechnic who were actually identified as having been involved to disclose the identity of such of their fellow wrongdoers as were known to them. It was because the Polytechnic itself had become mixed up in the incident that he ordered it to make the identification. The lecturers, however, were not officers of the Polytechnic; they were only employees, and they had not themselves been involved in the events of May 1. The court of Appeal disposed of this point by holding that employees of a party are not mere witnesses within the meaning of the rule, but can be made to give information as agents of that party. The decision is a further welcome inroad into the mere witness rule.

The time has come for the courts fundamentally to reconsider the mere witness rule. When abused, it provides legal condemnation of what is morally unjustifiable. "I don't want to get involved" is a cry which is heard all too often. Why should the courts not have the power, in an appropriate case, to require a person with highly relevant information to provide it in the interests of justice? The power would, of course, be discretionary, to be exercised only after balancing all the considerations involved. It is a reproach to our legal system that the law at present seems totally powerless to convert a mere witness's moral responsibility into a legal one.

THE ARTIST IN EXILE

If a British film director decides to work in Hollywood his defection is not normally front-page news. Yet when Mr Andrei Tarkovsky, who has contributed more original ideas to world cinematography than any other Soviet film maker since Eisenstein, announced his decision to remain in the West, his Milan press conference gained international publicity. What is regarded here as merely an extended business trip, can mean a lifetime in exile for a Soviet citizen.

With him were Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist and conductor, Yuri Lyubimov, the stage director, and Vladimir Maksimov, the writer once on the editorial board of the party-line Soviet literary monthly *Otkrytyy* who, now in exile, edits *Kontinent*, a journal of East-West dialogue appearing in Russian and West European editions. It publishes some of the

best poetry and prose now being written in Russian and includes interviews with a remarkable range of outstanding cultural figures from countries beyond the Iron Curtain who have opted to leave their homelands.

The USSR is suffering a greater cultural hemorrhage than any other state has ever endured. Once he has "defected" an artist's works are banned. Books are removed from library shelves, and even back numbers of the major literary journals containing the departed writer's stories or poems are no longer available. Films, musical recordings and insignificant ballet programmes carrying the names of artists absent without leave, all disappear from the public domain.

Those who give the state what it requires earn high privileges. The books of the late Mikhail Sholokhov made him a millionaire and a member of the Central

Committee. Talented young people receive an excellent training in special schools free of charge, and are guaranteed a lifetime's employment bringing culture to the masses, inspiring them to ever greater achievements in communist construction. Seats in cinemas, theatres and concert halls are heavily subsidized to allow even the poorest-paid workers the possibility of enjoying the indisputable genius of superb Soviet performers, who, if they defect, deprive their compatriots of their rich talents nurtured at state expense.

Yet a state which seeks to dictate precisely how these talents may be applied, and tries to quarantine art from foreign influences, risks producing an arid culture hateful to all who appreciate original genius; its artists are no better placed than the performing serfs of Russian noblemen under the tsars.

Making a mockery of economic theory

From Sir Alan Neale

Sir, It's all very well Mr Congdon complaining (*Economic Commentary*, July 11) that the recent behaviour of the dollar makes a mockery of economic theory and affords common sense, but has he considered which theory is mocked and which is doing the mocking?

Established and reputable theory expects a regime of floating exchange rates that the currency of a country with a huge current account deficit will weaken so that its exports become more competitive and imports are discouraged. In this way market forces lead to an adjustment. On to this model has been superimposed a theory that the rate of inflation is wholly determined by the money supply. As a result short-term interest rates, money supply figures are taken by the financial world as a signal to increase interest rates, regardless of other economic factors such as the fiscal balance, the rate of the external account and even the actual rate of inflation.

When this process produces real rates of interest beyond the dreams of avarice foreign funds are naturally attracted and the currency with the huge deficit grows ever stronger. When it is the dollar, the rest of the world is doubly penalised by the high rates and the increased cost of the currency in which many debt obligations are denominated.

Thus under this narrowly conceived version of monetary theory, market forces produce a progressive maladjustment of the system. Are we not owed some explanation by

the proponents of the doctrine as to why these fairly obvious consequences were not foreseen and why it should still be widely regarded as an appropriate basis for policy?

They may answer that an adjustment is bound to occur in the long run, as no country can add indefinitely to its external debt. But in the case of the United States, where there is no risk whatever of default and the cost of external debt service is still a fairly small item in the total national account, this may be a run long enough to produce a formidable casualty list.

No wonder Mr Congdon now urges the central banks to interfere with market forces.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN NEALE,

95 Swains Lane, N6,

July 12.

From Professor Alexander KENNAWAY

Sir, Mortgage rates have risen, in response, we are told, to high American interest rates, which are needed to help to re-elect Mr Reagan.

"No taxation without representation."

Let us now demand a vote in the presidential election: failing that perhaps we should throw a consignment of Coca Cola into the Thames?

Yours faithfully,

A. KENNAWAY,

12 Fairholme Crescent,

Ashted, Surrey,

July 13.

Summer of discontent

From Mr W. Farr

Sir, In your leader of July 9 you maintain that trade unions raise wages too high, causing a continuously high rate of unemployment which is particularly detrimental to young people.

If unions were the only group to affect the price of their product this might be worrying. They are not. Many others - car manufacturers, airlines, farmers, lawyers, banks, the Electricity Board - do the same. You do not mention their effect on the consumer and on employment.

Other countries, richer than ours, with lower rates of unemployment, have powerful unions - Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, the US, Canada, Australia. Should their union power also be curbed? Would this help our competitive position?

You do not like subsidies. Many countries subsidize their industries - Germany, France, Japan. The US

pays its farmers not to produce. If we withdraw subsidies from unionized industries, will this not decrease our competitiveness and increase our unemployment?

If unionized workers' wages are too high does this mean that the emoluments of others, who are exempt to some extent from market forces, are also too high - e.g. company directors, barristers, solicitors, senior civil servants, judges, the Army and the police?

Why cannot young people obtain employment in the non-unionized sector of the economy, which covers 50 per cent of the job market? Why do employers support the closed shop?

When you have answered these questions you will have made a better case for "ransoming".

Yours faithfully,

W. FARR,

Highfield East,

Sedlescombe,

East Sussex,

July 9.

Fear of asbestos

From Dr Muriel L. Newhouse

Sir, In your account (July 2) of asbestos hazards in storage heaters you state that "A single asbestos fibre can kill when it is inhaled and lodges in the human lung". This statement is based on a statistical probability.

Careful studies of asbestos miners and factory workers have shown a direct relationship between concentrations of asbestos fibres in air and deaths from asbestos-related diseases. At high concentrations the risk is very high, at low concentrations the risk is very low; just theoretically at concentrations just above zero can there be a perceptible risk.

Electron microscopy examin-

ations of lungs of persons dying of diseases quite unrelated to asbestos exposure have revealed the presence of over a million fibres per gram of lung tissue.

Statements of this sort distress and confuse the general public. I myself have recently seen a patient with such a severe asbestos phobia that she felt compelled to scrub out her airing cupboard, which had previously been lined with asbestos boarding, three or four times a day.

Every effort must be made to prevent contamination of the environment with asbestos, but the information given to the public should be accurate and informative.

Yours faithfully,
MURIEL L. NEWHOUSE,
Flat 6,
30 Hyde Park Gardens, W2.

The miners' strike

From Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC

Sir, Recently an official of the Kentish miners' union denied that there had been any intimidation by miners' pickets throughout this long strike since there was no record of a single conviction, anywhere in Great Britain, of a picket by a court of law.

There have, of course, been many charges, remands, undertakings, remands in custody. But, it seems, no concluded trials. I think this official may have got his facts right. If there had been trials with acquittals or convictions the media would have given great prominence to the sentences. Every-one wants to know the tariff for (a) resisting the police; (b) assembling the police; (c) breaking a policeman's jaw; (d) firing or damaging police property. These figures have not yet been vouchsafed, even to the strikers.

Why this damaging delay? Is it because courts do not wish to appear to accelerate these charges in priority over their normal lists? Or is it due to an understandable but misplaced desire not to "escalate" the dispute? Or is it just judicial inertia?

I am, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE,
2 Paper Buildings,
Temple, E.C.4,
July 10.

From Mr A. Lewis

Sir, We are constantly hearing Arthur Scargill, his fellow leaders of the NUM, Tony Benn, Ken Livingstone and other left-wing Labour leaders talk of a police/industrial state in this country.

After witnessing televised scenes on Monday, July 9, where miners' pickets cut down trees, overturned and burnt motor vehicles and blockaded roads to prevent other people working, where miners' pickets went into buildings and destroyed records, one is reminded of Nazi Germany in the early days.

Surely fascism is not a prerogative of one party or the other, but a standard of behaviour designed to intimidate, to hinder democracy and, sadly, these standards are now being accepted as the norm, without any real action whether court action or otherwise being taken.

What exactly is Mrs Thatcher waiting for? A revolution?

Yours sincerely,

ALAN LEWIS,

Lewis & Co.,

Box 48G, 29/31 Oxford Street, W1.

Never-never land

From Mr Roger Washbourn

Sir, Few modern exegetes would accept your correspondent's (June 30) identification of Twing as Tling, Hertfordshire.

According to the folio in my possession (third printing) the parish of Twing is beyond peradventure in Gloucestershire. This is attested in two independent sources: a letter from Twing to his cousin Bertrand Wooster inviting his participation in the Great Sermon Handicap and one from the incumbent of Twing, the Reverend F. Heppenthal, scratching his entry and transferring the stable's first colours to his nephew, the Reverend James Bates, of Gandleby-by-the-Elbow. Both are headed "The Vicarage, Twing, Glouce.".

While it is possible that someone whom Jervas has described as "very high-spirited" may have been uncertain whether he was in Gloucestershire or Hertfordshire, the same could scarcely be urged of a senior clergyman, who could not unreasonably be assumed to have known in which county his benefice lay.

Set it to rest that a revival of that splendid event is now unlikely since all those historic parishes, Little Clifton-in-the-Wold, the Bousteads Parva and Magna, Faleby-the-Water & al. must now have been united under a team ministry, presumably based on Twing.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER WASHBOURN,
21 Cornford Drive,
Norwich,
July 3.

Crown of laurels

From Mr Richard Heller

Sir, I would like to suggest that the new Poet Laureate (and his or her successors) be chosen by way of an annual competition among previously unpublished poets.

This would be a simple and economical means of encouraging interest in new poets. Those selected would face the chore of producing verses to celebrate national triumphs such as the birth of a royal baby, a fall in the money supply, or dismissal of a West Indian batsman, but this would be a small price to pay for recognition and publication.

Moreover, the new-style Poet Laureate could hardly do worse than most of their predecessors.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD HELLER,

65 Mexfield Road, SW15,

July 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dubious trail of infamy in the Aegean

From Mr Michael Haug

Sir, On June 21 you printed in your back page Times Information Service columns an announcement that tourists will be able to sail free this summer from Rhodes to Kastellorizo, now officially called Megisti, the smallest and most distant island of the Dodecanese.

The harbour there is the finest between the Aegean and Beirut and early in this century its trade supported a population of 14,000, mostly living, as old photographs show, in the large and elegant waterfront town.

Today, Kastellorizo has a population of barely 200 and the Greek government fears that if these leave there will be little case for preventing Turkey taking control. For this reason the islanders are heavily subsidised from Athens and such encouragements to tourism as you announced are provided.

British tourists, however, may not be warmly welcomed. Ninety per cent of that once lovely town has disappeared and much of the rest is ruinous. The islanders say that the British, after taking the island from the Italians during the Second World War, removed the population for its safety to Cyprus, Egypt and Palestine, but then looted their homes and deliberately burnt their town.

They will tell you of seeing their possessions for sale in the markets of Limassol and Alexandria. And they tell of being brought home in a British ship after the fighting of the ship being deliberately scuttled somewhere out from Port Said, the captain and crew taking to the life boats and leaving the Kastellorizians to their fate.

They were saved, they say, only when the sinking was spotted by a French aircraft which signalled to an American warship which made the rescue.

I was so astonished when I first heard these accusations that I made a point of collecting statements from a number of islanders (there were some contradictions in dates and differences in emphasis, but essentially one story was being told).

Conflict of creeds

From Mr R. J. S. Allen

Sir, In your editorial of July 5 Professor Jenkins is represented as one who believes that a latter-day Arian heretic, proclaiming Jesus as "a great teacher and agent of divinity" as against the orthodox belief in "God made flesh", can remain a Christian.

Theological history is written by the winners: the losers are branded heretics. The philosophical brain-teaser "God made flesh" is a product of the fourth century controversies, not their received doctrine.

Recent scholarship has made a strong case for the Arian "heresy" being deeply rooted in both scripture and the Apologetic tradition.

Mrs C. M. Richmond's letter, in the same edition, points to the lack of scriptural support for the arguments of Professor Jenkins' opponents.

Fire at York Minster

From Miss S. Manley and Miss M. J. T. Eytton

Sir, The Prime Minister has indicated that there may be Government money available to assist with the rebuilding of the south transept of York Minster. We hope that the Minister authorities will have the decency to refuse such money.

A Government which can plead poverty in the face of the very proper needs of the social services, the health service and the whole spectrum of education cannot expect, in the twentieth century, to save its conscience by giving money to the Church.

Are "Victorian values" not enough? Is it to be a return to medieval values next?

Yours faithfully,
S. MANLEY,
M. J. T. EYTON,
28 Cobbold Road,
Felstead,
Suffolk,
July 9.

Visit to Sri Lanka

From Mr Michael Morris, MP for Northampton South (Conservative)

Sir, Your editorial, "Tamils and terrorism" (June 28), showed a good perception of the problem. However, in criticising the Sri Lanka Government for temporarily refusing entry to two British MPs, you ought to know that Mr Dave Nellist, MP (Labour), the one of the two whose political complexion might have caused a problem, was actually invited by the Sri Lanka Foreign Secretary to join an all party visit of MPs in early June which I led.

I do not know why Mr Nellist refused then; however, the ten of us who did go had a very worthwhile visit. We were totally free to see who we liked, go where we wished without hindrance from anyone.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MORRIS (Chairman, British Sri Lanka Parliamentary Group),
House of Commons,
July 5.

This side Paradise

From Mr Nicholas Marston

Sir, Philip Howard may well be correct when he states (July 6) that "Oxford is the best place in God's green world, this side of the University of Paradise". But surely he is not completely unaware that these two seats of learning are only a short coach or car journey apart?

Yours faithfully,

NICHOLAS MARSTON,

Corpus Christi College,

Cambridge,

July 6.

consulting the local museum (which possesses a book repeating these claims) and promising to then visit the Imperial War Museum to discover the British side of the story.

In February, 1941, 50 Middle East Commandos briefly occupied Kastellorizo; they were obliged to evacuate the island in the face of an Italian counter-attack and I have it from a British officer who was there that the only damage to dwellings was done by the Italians.

In the autumn of 1943, following Italy's withdrawal from the war, the British captured a number of the Dodecanese but soon had to surrender them to the Germans. During this time, British forces on Kastellorizo consisted of Royal Artillery, Frontier Force Rifles (Indian), an RAF Regiment detachment and the Long Range Desert Group, a few hundred men in all and receiving only slight air protection from Cyprus.

Five raids in three weeks by small formations of German JU 88s may have caused some damage to the town, and incendiaries may have been dropped. But I have found no record of a major fire or destruction caused by either side.

Records are scant about events on this small spot in the middle of a great war and I realize I have not been able to obtain the whole of the British story, which can probably only be supplied by members of those forces that were on Kastellorizo in 1943 and 1944. However, unless British forces were engaged in a series of crimes that have been covered up ever since, the Kastellorizians are living with and perpetuating an entirely false account of their history.

Before a boatload of British tourists is given a free voyage to this scene of British "infamy", the record needs to be explored further and put straight. The Foreign Office and the Greek Embassy in London and the British Embassy in Athens need to square accounts with the people of Kastellorizo.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HAAG,
7a Belisair Park, NW3.

The Jesus of the New Testament is clearly an "agent of divinity". It was left to the philosophical speculations of the Middle Platonists to transform this into "God made flesh".

The Arian bishops lost their sees through political intrigue rather than theological inadequacy. That their twentieth-century "successors" can secure this discease should be applauded as a triumph not just for Anglican libertarian wooliness, but for a clearer and a more scriptural Christianity.

It is high time we stopped calling this "heresy" and brought to account the post-Nicean priesthood, which for 1,600 years has been binding with metaphysical bribes the joys of the New Testament message.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. S. ALLEN,
The East Wing,
Kirklington Park,
Oxfordshire,
July 5.

Dog licence fee

From Mrs Audrey Winkler

Sir, A number of thoughtless dog owners do not control their pets sufficiently, and cause problems throughout the country. In towns and cities the dogs foul pavements; in housing estates they form packs and terrify the inhabitants; in the country they chase, and sometimes kill, sheep and other livestock.

It is unlikely that these dog owners ever think of buying a licence, even at today's rate. Increasing the licence fee will do nothing to alter the situation. The caring, and careful, owners are those who will be penalised by the higher fee.

It is suggested that the local authority should decide the level of licence fee (with a maximum of £10) and use the money raised to deal with the above problems. How long before the dog licence is just another source of revenue, to be increased at will, and not connected in any way with the problems it was supposed to solve?

The simplest solution to the current dog licence anomaly is to abolish it, but if the licence is to be retained it must surely be at a nationally decided rate.

A dog gives companionship and a feeling of security to its owner, and plays an important and valuable role in our society. Education in the responsibilities of dog ownership is what is needed - yet it is increasingly difficult for dog training clubs to find halls where they can carry out this important work.

The dog licence fee and the problem of dogs in our society are two completely separate issues. Raising the first will in no way diminish the second.

Yours faithfully,
AUDREY WINKLER,
Windward,
Summer Lane,
Wirksworth,
Derby,
July 5.

Out of the mouths...

From Mr P. B. Soul

Sir, The news (July 11) that the DHSS is effectively raiding children's savings, by taking account of them in refusing to make urgent payments of benefit to parents, is only the thin end of a wedge.

If I interpret the last Budget statement correctly, from next April the interest paid on a child's savings account at a bank will be taxed at source, with no reclaiming allowed. Whatever happened to "No taxation without representation"?

Yours faithfully,
P. B. SOUL,
51 Lakeside,
Earley,
Berkshire,
July 11.</



YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 16: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas

CHRISTIE'S

A WEEK IN VIEW

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Aerospace abandons talks with GEC

Two months after Thorn EMI announced its wish to take over British Aerospace, and six weeks after GEC threw its hat in the ring, British Aerospace yesterday called the whole thing off. Thorn pulled out 10 days ago. Yesterday British Aerospace shut the door on GEC. Sir Austin Pearce, the chairman, said: "The board has now decided not to continue these discussions in the absence of a specific proposal from GEC."

Sir Austin went on to claim that the company has "an excellent and prosperous future", orders at the end of last month were £5.2 billion compared with £4.5 billion a year ago and profits should be not less than £55m, against £36.5m before. The interim dividend for the current year is to be increased by 50 per cent to 5.25p a share.

Asked if GEC had merely succeeded in spoiling the earlier bid from Thorn EMI, Mr Bernard Friend, BAE's finance director, said: "I wouldn't like to say that. I think from the interest they were taking that they were serious. But the fact is there was no hard cash. Six weeks is a long time. We believe they had ample time to come up with an offer."

Mr Friend denied that yesterday's announcement was to placate shareholders opinion. BAE's formal notice of halting the talks includes a bullish statement about current trading. It says that first-half profits will not be less than £55m against £36.5m last time. The order book to the end of June is worth £5,000m against £4,500m a year ago, and £4,900m at the end of 1983. BAE has promised to increase the dividends substantially and has promised a 50 per cent increase in the interim to 5.25p.

Mr John Sibley, a director of Thorn, said BAE's announcement made no difference to its position and it would not be returning to the discussion table, at least for the immediate future. "Nothing is for ever, of course. But matters will have to be allowed to settle," Thorn has its hands full with limos and its plans for other acquisitions.

GEC retreated into its standard position of not wanting to do its shareholders down by overpaying for a takeover. There are suggestions that it could not get all the information it wanted, and of course market conditions went against the deal. It has to be borne in mind that the Government wants cash for its 48 per cent stake in British Aerospace, at a time when the stock market has turned savagely downwards and interest rates have risen 24 per cent.

Another worry was last week's news that Aerospace had had to write off £1.9 billion (£173m) against its wide-bodied jet programme. Altogether, there were just

too many unknowns for GEC - and these days one unknown is one too many.

The idea of trading links between GEC and British Aerospace was discussed and dismissed at an early stage, on the basis that a half-way house was not enough. It had to be full marriage or nothing at all.

Dilemma for Crocker minority

The board of Crocker National Corporation, Midland Bank's 57 per cent-owned subsidiary, will gather today to consider Midland's proposals to buy out the minority shareholders. The non-aligned directors will not be reaching any hasty conclusions on the offer and it may be some time before they and their advisers come out with their recommendation to minority shareholders.

The reaction so far from the United States investment community has been mixed. Crocker's 20,000 minority shareholders are being offered, in return for their common shares, which now pay only 40 cents a year in dividends, perpetual adjustable rate preferred stock with a face value of \$25. Dividends on the preferred stock will be related in the first three years to Crocker's earnings but will not be less than 46.9 cents a quarter. So the minority has to decide whether to sacrifice the uncertainty of capital gain on Crocker stock as the bank's earnings recover in return for the certainty of a much-improved income stream.

Many minority shareholders are probably sitting on a hefty book loss on their holding and may consider Midland's offer opportunistic at a time when Crocker may be just turning the corner. Second quarter results out today are expected to show a return to profit.

The new preferred stock is expected to trade initially at a discount so it is not clear what sort of premium there will be over the Crocker share price (nearly \$22 after the offer was announced). The offer is also well below the net asset value a share of nearly \$33.

The unknown factor is how long it will take for Crocker to return to a reasonable level of profitability. Minority shareholders may simply decide that they would rather have a bird in the hand and Mr Keith Brown, banking analyst at W Greenwell, says: "In my opinion, the Crocker minority are getting a pretty handsome deal."

As Crocker is such a major part of Midland's future, it would make Midland happier to have its destiny entirely in its own hands.

Uncertainty over BA takeoff

Has the Civil Authority succeeded in sinking the British Airways flotation or not? At first sight there is surprisingly little in its long-awaited report produced yesterday to suggest that privatization of BA needs to disappear into the land of make believe.

The CAA has made a panegyric to competition that is a ringing vindication of the arguments which British Caledonian's chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, has been so successfully pressing in Whitehall. The immediate practical impact of the Authority's proposals will be much less marked.

The loss of 7 per cent of its revenues is a blow to BA's profit and loss account, but not on the face of it too damaging. BA is being allowed to keep its stranglehold on Heathrow, which as the CAA notes provides the airline with over 90 per cent of its revenue needs and is its biggest asset. The CAA calculates that another 4.5 per cent of BA's revenues could be lost over a period of time as some of its other proposals come into force, such as the loss of some of its European scheduled services.

The CACA admits that if its recommendations are accepted - a big "if" - privatization may have to be delayed, primarily because of the need to fit in the necessary legislation. It argues that the loss of proceeds to the Treasury resulting from its whitening away of some of BA's routes

should be cheerfully borne in the greater cause of more competition. The CAA clearly believes, however, that the effect will not be large enough to imperil privatization itself.

Lord King and his colleagues were much less optimistic about the prospects for the flotation. Clearly privatization is their strongest card politically, and it is something that they can be expected to play frequently and loudly in the crucial coming weeks. The view at BA is that the loss of routes envisaged would knock a hole in their profits which could be more than the 7 per cent loss of revenue estimated by the CAA. BA believes the revenue effect could be more like 10 per cent.

It is more worried still by the open-ended nature of other changes proposed by the CAA. The point forcefully made by the BA camp is that it is this uncertainty which - more than anything else - will jeopardize the flotation.

As we said in this column last week, the real political battle has yet to begin. Some of the most crucial weapons - BA's profits on the routes it is being allowed to keep - remain for the time being carefully locked in BA's financial locker.

As for Sir Adam Thomson, he must be disappointed at not winning more routes, having won so much of the argument. He is still pressing ahead with his plans to raise new money on the Stock Exchange.

Tebbit may reject commission in favour of self-regulation

By Philip Robinson

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry yesterday gave a brief glimpse of the type of regulation he wants to see control the City of London.

Giving a strong hint that opinion was moving towards self-regulation and away from the recent surge of support for a legally-backed Securities Commission, he said he wanted to see three things: Self-regulatory groups by function rather than business; these would be few in number; statutory backing for these agencies to ensure they could enforce adequate control over their members.

Mr Tebbit said he intended to place heavy reliance on regulation on market forces which he regarded as the most potent weapon available.

He said: "I want to achieve a regulatory framework which is clear enough to shape, but not cramp, the pattern of structural change in the City but has the resilience not to be simply overturned by events."

But Mr Peter Shore, leading the debate for the Labour Party,



Mr Norman Tebbit (left) and Mr Peter Shore: Commons clash during investor protection debate

opposition, said he was surprised that Mr Tebbit had "uncharacteristically" underplayed his own thinking on investor protection.

Mr Shore said he thought Mr Tebbit would give a firmer steer on his own thinking without reaching conclusions. Mr Tebbit retorted that to do so may have specified what was going into the Government's White



Mr Norman Tebbit (left) and Mr Peter Shore: Commons clash during investor protection debate

Paper on "investor" protection which he promised for the autumn.

Opening the adjournment debate in the Commons - the first public debate held on investor protection in the two years since Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower first started his review of investor protection, Mr Tebbit outlined three ways

in which the objectives would be secured.

He wanted a high standard of disclosure, rigorous application of competition policy, and vigorous enforcement of the criminal law. Mentioning the Roskill Committee reviewing fraud and the new Fraud Investigation Group (FIG), Mr Tebbit said: "I firmly believe that a sharp increase in the probability of conviction for fraudsters would strengthen the hand of the overwhelming majority of honest City businesses."

But little real indication of Government thinking on investor protection looked likely to emerge from yesterday's debate.

Mr Tebbit said that he was waiting for the report of the Bank of England's 10-men committee which is putting together a workable consensus for protection. The committee's work will be completed at the end of the month and its report will go to Mr Tebbit by the end of August.

The debate yesterday was mainly to gain the views of backbench MPs.

Retail sales rise by 1%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Retail sales, which had sunk 1.3 per cent in May over April, largely recovered in June.

Provisional estimates for the seasonally adjusted index of volume retail sales, out yesterday from the Department of Trade and Industry, put June at 112, just over 1 per cent up on May. It puts second quarter volume sales up 4 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Trade reports indicate the sales trend continuing into this month with a good start to the summer sales. Harrod's sale, now in its second week, has so far produced results 27 per cent up in value over the same sales period last year, led by women's wear, men's wear and furniture.

So far there has been no indication of prospective mortgage interest rate increases.

inevitably raises a question mark over effects on spending in the shops," a spokesman said.

There is growing anxiety in the trade that the dock strike, added to the miners' strike, could also hit sales.

Second quarter volume sales were 3 per cent higher than the first quarter. In value terms, not seasonally adjusted, June sales were some 9 per cent higher than in the same month last year, while the half-year was 8 per cent up on the same period in 1983.

Clothing and footwear sales in June were strong, according to the Retail Consortium. Sports goods sales benefited from the summery weather, so did sales of fresh foods.

Electrical fittings were also selling well.

£6m sought by Brown Shipley

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Brown Shipley Holdings, the merchant banking and insurance group is raising £6.05m after expenses from shareholders to help finance expansion.

The Group, which had total assets of £465m at the end of March and disclosed after-tax profits of £2.64m, is offering shareholders one new share at 260p for every five held. This compares with a market price of 335p.

Lord Farnham, the chairman, said growth was expected mainly on the banking side of the business and there might be acquisitions, although nothing was being considered at the moment.

An acquisition in the investment management field, where Brown Shipley has about £25m under management, is one possibility. "This is an area we'd like to build on," Lord Farnham said.

However, he ruled out moving into securities trading by buying a stockbroker, or by merging with other institutions. Brown Shipley's shares have been as high as 460p this year, helped by bid speculation, but it remains committed to staying independent. "We have no ambition to join any financial conglomerate," the chairman said.

Although margins remain tight in the traditional banking business, Brown Shipley says profitability in the banking group has been showing an encouraging trend. It also expects continued growth from insurance.

Support for new Euro Ferries plan

By Jeremy Warner

European Ferries yesterday won approval for controversial plans to curb cheap fares for shareholders on its Townsend Thoresen ferries by splitting its share capital into two classes.

The proposal was defeated last month at a stormy shareholders' meeting but the group has since substantially altered the scheme. Proxy votes filed ahead of a reconvened meeting at the Hilton Hotel in London yesterday indicated that the group had received backing for its modified scheme comfortably in excess of the level needed to push ahead with the plans.

Dissident shareholders, led by the accountant, Mr Serge Lourie, and the art dealer, Mr Stephen Partie, immediately resolved to continue the fight against the scheme at a full Court hearing to give it full

legal backing on July 30. Their chances of success appear slim.

Yesterday's meeting was sparsely attended compared with the crowd of more than 500 shareholders drawn to vote on the scheme originally proposed last month.

This attempted to put a cap on the rising cost of the company of its famous shareholders' perk - discounts of up to 50 per cent on Townsend Thoresen ferries for anyone with 300 or more shares - by making all those wanting to take advantage of the concession swap their ordinary shares for preference shares.

Several points have since been conceded to the small shareholders who opposed the scheme, though the principle of splitting the shares into two classes - one with the concession and the other without - remains the same.

NatWest raises mortgage rate

National Westminster Bank has raised its mortgage rate to 12.75 per cent from 10.5 per cent for new repayment mortgages from July 18, and for existing borrowers from August 1. It will maintain a point premium on its endowment rate, which will go up to 13.75 per cent.

Lloyds bank, which raised its mortgage rates last week, is putting its endowment rate up to 13.25 per cent for existing borrowers, and to 14.25 per cent for new borrowers.

Kaufman gloomy

Dr Henry Kaufman, chief economist of Salomon Brothers, the leading US broking house, shocked the sensitive US bond market yesterday by forecasting that much higher US interest rates lay ahead. His predictions coincided with the opening of a two-day session of the powerful Open Market Committee of the US Federal Reserve, meeting to chart the course of American interest rates.

Credit markets in New York, which had opened easier, after two days of spirited advances, sagged still further after Dr Kaufman's statement. "The closely watched US long bond, 13 1/4 per cent 2013, shed some 3/4 point to 101 1/4."

According to Dr Kaufman, the peak in interest rates is not near, either in terms of level or time.

Wage and price pressures, should intensify, and any slowing in the pace of economic activity over the next 12 months will not be enough to reverse the cyclical upward movement in rates, he concluded.

Dr Kaufman's forecasts seem bound to hit the London market.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 1003.0 up 7.2 (high: 1004.1; low: 992.7)
FT index: 775.0 up 4.3
FT Gilt: 78.81 up 0.7
FT All Share: N/A
Barrington: 18.547
Datastream USM Leaders index: 94.78 up 0.57
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1110.42 up 0.55
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index: 10,177.58 up 33.48
Hongkong: Hang Seng index: 791.16 up 45.14
Amsterdam: 167.9 up 7.8
Sydney: ACSI index: 676.9 up 7.9
Frankfurt: Commerzbank index: 953.8 up 3.7
Brussels: General index: 141.85 down 0.20
Paris: CAC index: 110.2 up 0.4

CURRENCIES

STERLING
Sterling \$1.3265 up 40pts
Index 78.2 unchanged
DM 3.7372 down 0.0078
FF 11.4650 down 0.0250
Yen 318.41 down 1.34
Dollar
Index 135.7 down 0.4
DM 2.6205 down 0.0160
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3265
Dollar DM 2.6225
ECU £0.598283
SDR £0.775871

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 12
Finance houses base rate 9 1/2
Discount market loans week fixed 11 1/2
3 month interbank 12 - 11 1/4
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12 - 11 1/4
3 month DM 5 1/4 - 5 1/2
3 month FF 12 1/4 - 12
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11 1/4
Treasury long bond 100 1/4 - 100
ECGD Fixed Rate Starling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 9 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 8.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$352.25 pm \$350.10
close \$351.25 - \$351.75 (\$264.50 - 265.00)
New York (latest): \$349.75
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$362.00 - \$363.50 (\$272.50 - 273.50)
Sovereigns (new):
\$82.50 - \$83.50 (\$62.25 - 63.00)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kuwaitis cancel war cover

Kuwait yesterday cancelled war risk insurance taken out with Lloyd's of London to cover its 23-tanker fleet because of the latest rise in war risk premiums for vessels entering the north-west Gulf.

The chairman of the state-run Kuwait Oil Tanker Company, Mr Abdul Fatah al-Badr, said it would save \$21m (£15.9m) over the rest of the year by operating under normal risk insurance alone.

Three Kuwaiti tankers, the Umm Casbah, Bahrah and Kazimah, were hit in the space of a month up to mid-June, but the western Gulf routes have been relatively quiet since.

● HILLARDS, the Yorkshire supermarket company, is expecting profits to rise again this year, despite the miners' strike. Last year profits increased from £5.8m to £7.1m, and the total dividend has been increased by one-fifth to 4.8p.

Peking to assess BAe 146 during tour of 13 cities

British hopes of aircraft sale to China

By John Lawless

British Aerospace yesterday gave the first demonstration of its 38-seater 146 aircraft to Chinese officials in Peking at the start of a gruelling two-week sales tour.

Hopes of a deal are high, especially because BAE was invited to take the plane on a 13-city tour of China, having sold 35 Trident aircraft there in the 1970s which are still being used.

A BAE spokesman said China had a rapidly-developing air transport system which would need planes in large numbers.

The BAE team of 19 is anxious not to prejudice its chances, but knows that it already has a significant deal on its side.

The Chinese aircraft factory at Harbin is contracted to build 10 sets of landing gear doors for the 146 and has just delivered the first two to Britain. In any aircraft purchase, the country's technology-hungry industrial managers are almost certain to demand an offset purchase



A BAe 146 in Pacific Southwest Airlines livery

arrangement - which BAE virtually has in place now.

Mr Johnny Johnstone, sales director of BAE Harfield, who negotiated the Trident sale, is leading the team. After Peking, he will take the 146 on a flight plan laid down by the Chinese civil aviation authority.

This will follow internal routes on which BAE managers at their office in Peking expect

the 146 might be used. They include flights to Urumqi, in China's far north-west, close to Mongolia, Lanzhou in mid-China, Harbin in the north-east and the east coast industrial city of Shanghai.

A final test, however, will be at Lhasa in Tibet, which will reveal the aircraft's ability to operate at both extreme altitudes and temperatures.

BA has orders and options for 81 planes, with 14 in service. The biggest customer is California's Pacific Southwest Airlines, which has ordered 20 and has an option on 25 more.

The aircraft, however, at about \$15m (£11.34m) a time, needs to see sales of between 250 and 300 before meeting its development costs. Although Pan Am has also considered it for its European routes, an order from such an important developing country as China would be highly prized indeed.

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The holding company of
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Share capital
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1,400,000 ordinary shares of 10p each at 214p per share

Founded in 1964, the Group is engaged in international reinsurance broking handling both facultative and treaty business, and has a direct insurance broking department. The Group organises and operates reinsurance pools and also owns a small reinsurance company.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the issued share capital of the Company to be admitted to the Official List. A proportion of the shares being placed are available to the public through the market.

Particulars of the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Services and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 31st July, 1984 from:-

Sheppards and Chase,
Clements House,
Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7AU.

APPOINTMENTS

Guinness chief joins Brooke Bond board

Brooke Bond Group: Mr Ernest W. Saunders, group chief executive of Arthur Guinness and Sons, has been appointed a non-executive director.

Central Trustee Savings Bank: Mr N. J. Robson has become a director.

F. W. Woolworth: Mr Jonathan Weeks has been appointed distribution director as from next Friday.

The Royal Mutual Insurance Society: Mr D. J. Garrod has become a deputy general manager.

United Leasing: Mr Pelham Allen has joined the main board as group financial director. Miss Louise Aldry is the new company secretary.

Taylor Woodrow: Mr Richard Morley has become company secretary in succession to Mr Robin Christie. Mr Morley will continue as a director, was previously company secretary of Taylor Woodrow International.

Berkeley Exploration and Production: Mr Andrew Wilson has been appointed chief executive. Mr Wilson is finance director of Elf UK.

Ultramar: Mr Robert Bland and Mr William Sheptycki join the board. Mr Bland, a senior vice-president of American Ultramar, is in charge of the group's oil and gas exploration and production activities. Mr Sheptycki is managing director of Ultramar Exploration's exploration and production companies which are active in the North Sea, Europe and Africa.

Milestone and Ventilating Contractors' Association: Mr Geoff Clarke (Haden Young, London) has been elected president for 1984-85. Mr Peter Stratton (T. Stratton & Sons, Coventry) is the HVCA's new president-elect and Mr Edgar Popperton (E. Popperton & Son, Colwyn Bay) is the new vice-president.

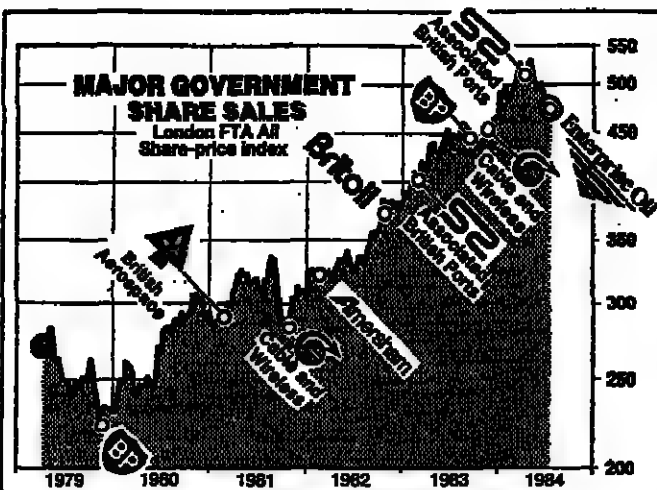
Touche Ross & Co: Mr David Rowe-Ham has been appointed a consultant to the firm's financial services group with effect from August 1.

Roche Products: Dr Peter J. Fellner will succeed Dr Cedric H. Hassall as director when the latter retires.

Stockley: Mr Ron Peet has joined the board as chairman, on his retirement as group chief executive of Legal & General Group.

Jonathan Davis on the hazards facing the next batch of privatization issues

Spectre of a sustained bear market haunts state's sell-off programme



From Amersham to Britoil, from British Aerospace to Cable & Wireless, the Government's record with its privatization issues has been notoriously patchy.

Whether staged or under-subscribed, however, one factor has been constant throughout. All the state-owned businesses which the Government has sold on the stock market have been launched against the favourable background of a gently-roaring bull market.

In Mrs Thatcher's first five years, the stock market - measured by the FT All Share index - virtually doubled, rising by 96 per cent. Since reaching its peak on May 3, the market has fallen by around 14 per cent, enough to wreck the Enterprise Oil flotation and raise the spectre - though it is only a spectre at this stage - of a sustained bear market.

If this is the start of a period of enduring weakness in the stock market, it could have serious consequences for the ambitious programme of privatization planned by the Government for the next four years. Take the next three big issues, pencilled in provisionally for the next 12 months - Jaguar, British Telecom and British Airways.

The Jaguar flotation, earmarked for the end of this month, is probably safe from anything but the most violent market collapse. Institutions

have been approaching the prospect of buying Jaguar shares with considerable caution, impressed by its resurrection and profitability, but worried by its reliance on a single model and its vulnerability to external factors such as exchange rates.

With the pound so weak against the dollar, however, Jaguar's current profitability should see it away.

The British Telecom issue, planned for November, is another matter. Estimates of the likely proceeds are already being downgraded steadily, to the point where few expect the sale of the Government's 51 per cent stake to raise much more

than £3,000m, against the original hopes of £4,000m.

If the stock market is still on a downward path by the end of the year, the Government will face the painful choice of either settling for even less than it hoped for or postponing the issue, with dire effects on the Chancellor's already grim-looking PSBR sums. The first instalment on Telecom shares is needed to meet at least half of the £1,900m asset sale target in the Government's public spending plans.

As for the British Airways flotation, earmarked provisionally for next spring, the auguries are even less promising. Lord King, the airline's chairman,

backed by his merchant bank advisers, has said repeatedly that a flotation would be impossible if British Caledonian succeeded in winning its campaign to wrest a chunk of BA's routes away from him.

That may or may not be rhetorical flourish. What does seem safe to predict is that a combination of same route investment and a weak stock market would kill the issue stone dead.

The problems of launching such big and complex issues into a bear market would be compounded by the fact that the candidates still on the list are all, in one way or another, more "difficult" than the ones that have gone before, nearly all of which have been consistently profitable businesses exposed to strong competitive pressures in their markets. Beyond Telecom and British Airways lie such problem candidates as the rest of British Leyland, the Royal Ordnance Factories and - perhaps - British Nuclear Fuels.

One probable consequence of any persistent stock market weakness could be that the Government turns increasingly to the straight sale of state-owned industries to private sector corporate buyers, a route it has pursued already this year - incidentally with much less political flak than its accident-prone stock market programme.

In the case of Scott Lithgow, Sealink and Imvros.

With British Shipbuilders' warship yards, for example, the question of whether they should be sold via a flotation or piecemeal is still being argued in Whitehall. The downturn in the market can hardly have helped the cause of the pro-flotation camp.

The difficulties of launching new issues in a bear market have been illustrated graphically in the last week by Mr Robert Maxwell's successful hijacking of the Mirror Group flotation. New issues are always sold at a discount to the company concerned's asset value, a gap that is pushed even wider in a falling market.

Corporate buyers with cash are prepared normally to pay a premium, a distinction that will not be lost on the Treasury, which already has the example of RTZ and Enterprise Oil.

An analysis of corporate new issues in the 1970s published in the journal *Economic Affairs* this month points out the contrast between their outcome in different market conditions. Of issues launched when the market was stable or rising, five per cent ended up being left with the underwriters. The average level of oversubscription was 29.6 times.

When markets were depressed, by contrast, the average level of oversubscription was 16.7 times, and 22 per cent of the issues were left with the underwriters.

CWS gains retailing foothold in England

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Agreement has been reached for South Surban Co-operative Society of Croydon - one of the top 25 retail Co-ops - to merge with the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS).

It brings the powerful CWS, financial powerhouse in the Co-operative movement, into retailing in England for the first time and signals the strongest bid yet by the Co-op to reverse its fortunes in the South East, now the toughest battleground for the big grocery chains.

Many in the Co-operative movement believe it also presages the eventual formation of a "super Co-op" covering population centres in the South East, where the Co-op's market share is one of its lowest.

South Surban, which has an annual turnover of more than £50m, has run into £10m worth of losses over the past four years. It decided to ask CWS to step in, subject to agreement by its members. This was given at a series of meetings, subject to members' approval, is between the troubled York Co-operative Society and the successful Harrogate Co-operative Society. If the merger goes through it will create a North Yorkshire Co-operative Society with a turnover of more than £36m a year.

Thomas Jourdan has announced the 100 per cent acquisition of Squires (Copper) for £201,418 through an issue of shares and a cash payment. The move is in line with the company's policy of expanding into the consumer goods market, and securing supplies of a product crucial to one of Jourdan's main businesses.

Squires, a privately-owned company with a turnover of £750,000 a year, supplies copper canopies and hearths for Suncoast Surrounds, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jourdan's.

March 31 last. Figs in £000 reveal turnover of 22,951 (17,740p), trading profit 4,026 (3,293), and pretax profit 4,135 (3,355). Earnings per share were 13.9p (11p).

● **PARK FOOD GROUP** has agreed terms for the acquisition for Chriscos hamper packaging company. Merseyside-based Chriscos has annual British sales of £1.7m. The consideration is the issue of 230,114 Park Food ordinary shares and £122,500 in cash.

● **APPLIED BOTANICALS** is passing dividend (same) for 1983. Figures in £000: mean turnover of 1,086 (69), with pretax profit at £103 (38).

● **PETROW HOLDINGS** intends to diversify and expand its operations, making use of its facilities at its Sandwich site. The directors state in the annual report that the continuing conflict in the Middle East and the political changes taking place in parts of Africa are likely to have major impacts on the company's export sales in the short term. Negotiations are already in hand to acquire a number of smaller but profitable activities outside those in which the company has traditionally been engaged and which can be developed and expanded at Sandwich.

● **TURNBULL SCOTT** declared a final dividend of 3p for the year to March 31. Figures in £000: turnover, 16,138 (17,132), and pretax profit 274 (loss 2,334).

● **VINTEN GROUP** has declared a final dividend of 1.89p (1.645p) making 2.8p for year to

Argentina orders wage rises above inflation

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Argentina's civilian Government has ordered a series of wage increases for state and private workers that seem to emphasise President Raul Alfonsín's determination to raise real wages by 6 to 8 per cent over the country's high inflation rate.

The Government announced the expected measures on Friday, giving most state workers an extra 12 per cent in their July wages, although those at the low end of the pay scale will receive more. It also raises the minimum wage to \$500 Argentine pesos (about £11) a month.

The increases are also to

include a 4 per cent increase over inflation for the first six months of the year. The cost of living rose 158.9 per cent between December and June.

Analysts said it was too early to tell whether these measures represent a break with the International Monetary Fund, which is known to oppose salary increases, but it comes when Government officials have been busy saying that an agreement with the IMF is imminent.

An Argentine technical delegation is to travel to the United States today to meet the IMF.

New man tackles crisis

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Mr Dain Zainuddin, aged 45, who became Malaysia's Finance Minister over the weekend, comes in when Malaysia is grappling with the continued weakness in the economy, declining prices of its principal commodity exports, and the gloomy overhang from the Carian scandal in Hongkong.

The country is in a cash-flow crisis, with no indication when the commodity prices will edge higher. All the principal commodity exports - petroleum, rubber, tin, palm oil, pepper and timber - are down, and that has squeezed both policies and projects.

Its international debts of just over \$12 billion (£9 billion) is

not worrying, even if international bankers are concerned that continued borrowings may make it unmanageable. Its foreign exchange reserves are healthy, although the Government is having to dip into them to meet debt and interest payments.

Some of the international concern for Malaysia's financial health stems from increased, unplanned, expenditure on big higher. All the principal commodity exports - petroleum, rubber, tin, palm oil, pepper and timber - are down, and that has squeezed both policies and projects.

Its international debts of just over \$12 billion (£9 billion) is

But the bigger problem for Mr Dain would be to bring confidence back to the Malaysian banking community, particularly the government-owned bank, Bumiputera, which was affected by the Carian property scandal.

Its subsidiary in Hongkong, Bumiputera Malaysian Finance, made large, unrecoverable, unsecured loans, said to be at least £500m, to Carian and other property companies.

Overriding all this is the need to prune expenditure, cut down some of the prestigious projects, and austerity programme that necessarily would cut into political support.

1983/84				1984/85				1985/86				1986/87				1987/88			
Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield	Unit	Price	Dividend	Yield
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THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares rally at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Began, July 16. Dealings End, July 27. Contango Day, July 30. Settlement Day, Aug 6. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES

Portfolio

TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE

£2,000

Claims required for

+32 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

No.	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
1	DRAPERY & STORES			16	Johnson Matthey	
2	Br Home Stores			17	Hanson	
3	Debenhams			18	Johnson Matthey	
4	Primark			19	Hanson	
5	Primark			20	Johnson Matthey	
6	Primark			21	Hanson	
7	Primark			22	Johnson Matthey	
8	Primark			23	Hanson	
9	Primark			24	Johnson Matthey	
10	Primark			25	Hanson	
11	Primark			26	Johnson Matthey	
12	Primark			27	Hanson	
13	Primark			28	Johnson Matthey	
14	Primark			29	Hanson	
15	Primark			30	Johnson Matthey	

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

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MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
124	122	Admiral	124	0	1.2	12.4
125	123	Admiral	125	0	1.2	12.5
126	124	Admiral	126	0	1.2	12.6
127	125	Admiral	127	0	1.2	12.7
128	126	Admiral	128	0	1.2	12.8
129	127	Admiral	129	0	1.2	12.9
130	128	Admiral	130	0	1.2	13.0
131	129	Admiral	131	0	1.2	13.1
132	130	Admiral	132	0	1.2	13.2
133	131	Admiral	133	0	1.2	13.3
134	132	Admiral	134	0	1.2	13.4
135	133	Admiral	135	0	1.2	13.5
136	134	Admiral	136	0	1.2	13.6
137	135	Admiral	137	0	1.2	13.7
138	136	Admiral	138	0	1.2	13.8
139	137	Admiral	139	0	1.2	13.9
140	138	Admiral	140	0	1.2	14.0

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
141	139	Admiral	141	0	1.2	14.1
142	140	Admiral	142	0	1.2	14.2
143	141	Admiral	143	0	1.2	14.3
144	142	Admiral	144	0	1.2	14.4
145	143	Admiral	145	0	1.2	14.5
146	144	Admiral	146	0	1.2	14.6
147	145	Admiral	147	0	1.2	14.7
148	146	Admiral	148	0	1.2	14.8
149	147	Admiral	149	0	1.2	14.9
150	148	Admiral	150	0	1.2	15.0
151	149	Admiral	151	0	1.2	15.1
152	150	Admiral	152	0	1.2	15.2
153	151	Admiral	153	0	1.2	15.3
154	152	Admiral	154	0	1.2	15.4
155	153	Admiral	155	0	1.2	15.5
156	154	Admiral	156	0	1.2	15.6
157	155	Admiral	157	0	1.2	15.7
158	156	Admiral	158	0	1.2	15.8
159	157	Admiral	159	0	1.2	15.9
160	158	Admiral	160	0	1.2	16.0

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
161	159	Admiral	161	0	1.2	16.1
162	160	Admiral	162	0	1.2	16.2
163	161	Admiral	163	0	1.2	16.3
164	162	Admiral	164	0	1.2	16.4
165	163	Admiral	165	0	1.2	16.5
166	164	Admiral	166	0	1.2	16.6
167	165	Admiral	167	0	1.2	16.7
168	166	Admiral	168	0	1.2	16.8
169	167	Admiral	169	0	1.2	16.9
170	168	Admiral	170	0	1.2	17.0
171	169	Admiral	171	0	1.2	17.1
172	170	Admiral	172	0	1.2	17.2
173	171	Admiral	173	0	1.2	17.3
174	172	Admiral	174	0	1.2	17.4
175	173	Admiral	175	0	1.2	17.5
176	174	Admiral	176	0	1.2	17.6
177	175	Admiral	177	0	1.2	17.7
178	176	Admiral	178	0	1.2	17.8
179	177	Admiral	179	0	1.2	17.9
180	178	Admiral	180	0	1.2	18.0

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
181	179	Admiral	181	0	1.2	18.1
182	180	Admiral	182	0	1.2	18.2
183	181	Admiral	183	0	1.2	18.3
184	182	Admiral	184	0	1.2	18.4
185	183	Admiral	185	0	1.2	18.5
186	184	Admiral	186	0	1.2	18.6
187	185	Admiral	187	0	1.2	18.7
188	186	Admiral	188	0	1.2	18.8
189	187	Admiral	189	0	1.2	18.9
190	188	Admiral	190	0	1.2	19.0
191	189	Admiral	191	0	1.2	19.1
192	190	Admiral	192	0	1.2	19.2
193	191	Admiral	193	0	1.2	19.3
194	192	Admiral	194	0	1.2	19.4
195	193	Admiral	195	0	1.2	19.5
196	194	Admiral	196	0	1.2	19.6
197	195	Admiral	197	0	1.2	19.7
198	196	Admiral	198	0	1.2	19.8
199	197	Admiral	199	0	1.2	19.9
200	198	Admiral	200	0	1.2	20.0

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
201	199	Admiral	201	0	1.2	20.1
202	200	Admiral	202	0	1.2	20.2
203	201	Admiral	203	0	1.2	20.3
204	202	Admiral	204	0	1.2	20.4
205	203	Admiral	205	0	1.2	20.5
206	204	Admiral	206	0	1.2	20.6
207	205	Admiral	207	0	1.2	20.7
208	206	Admiral	208	0	1.2	20.8
209	207	Admiral	209	0	1.2	20.9
210	208	Admiral	210	0	1.2	21.0
211	209	Admiral	211	0	1.2	21.1
212	210	Admiral	212	0	1.2	21.2
213	211	Admiral	213	0	1.2	21.3
214	212	Admiral	214	0	1.2	21.4
215	213	Admiral	215	0	1.2	21.5
216	214	Admiral	216	0	1.2	21.6
217	215	Admiral	217	0	1.2	21.7
218	216	Admiral	218	0	1.2	21.8
219	217	Admiral	219	0	1.2	21.9
220	218	Admiral	220	0	1.2	22.0

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
221	219	Admiral	221	0	1.2	22.1
222	220	Admiral	222	0	1.2	22.2
223	221	Admiral	223	0	1.2	22.3
224	222	Admiral	224	0	1.2	22.4
225	223	Admiral	225	0	1.2	22.5
226	224	Admiral	226	0	1.2	22.6
227	225	Admiral	227	0	1.2	22.7
228	226	Admiral	228	0	1.2	22.8
229	227	Admiral	229	0	1.2	22.9
230	228	Admiral	230	0	1.2	23.0
231	229	Admiral	231	0	1.2	23.1
232	230	Admiral	232	0	1.2	23.2
233	231	Admiral	233	0	1.2	23.3
234	232	Admiral	234	0	1.2	23.4
235	233	Admiral	235	0	1.2	23.5
236	234	Admiral	236	0	1.2	23.6
237	235	Admiral	237	0	1.2	23.7
238	236	Admiral	238	0	1.2	23.8
239	237	Admiral	239	0	1.2	23.9
240	238	Admiral	240	0	1.2	24.0

197	Audio Fantasy	19			1.2	22.8
198	Audio Gen	28			1.2	22.8
215	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
216	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
217	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
218	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
219	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
220	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
221	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
222	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
223	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
224	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
225	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
226	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
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228	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
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255	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
256	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
257	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
258	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
259	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
260	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
261	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
262	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
263	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
264	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
265	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
266	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
267	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
268	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
269	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
270	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
271	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
272	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
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274	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
275	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
276	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
277	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
278	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
279	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
280	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
281	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
282	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
283	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
284	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
285	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
286	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
287	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
288	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
289	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
290	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
291	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
292	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
293	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
294	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
295	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
296	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
297	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
298	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
299	BDO	218			1.1	6.7
300	BDO	218			1.1	6.7

● Spy behind the screen: Page 20

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Byte into books: Page 23

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

Putting the push into the PC market

The personal computer market in Britain has changed dramatically in the last year. That transformation is evident from the way the "home computer market" once the province of the gadget enthusiast and latterly the video game player, has become more sophisticated.

In the last few weeks, prominent High Street retailers of computers, quickly becoming the preferred purchasing location for small businesses, have been assessing this new sophistication. W. H. Smith, one of the top microcomputer retailers - the sales contributed £28m to the company turnover last year - has invested more than £50,000 in equipping two trailers with microcomputers and related software. They will tour the country training the Smith staff to a level which would never have been deemed necessary a year or two ago.

About six weeks ago the retail group began selling its Advance business machine supplied to the company by the British computer manufacturer, Ferranti. These machines, more expensive than most of the others stocked by the group, are liable to require more advice. The buyer will require more advice on the capabilities of a business machine. However, the Smith's investment, which is expected to be emulated by other principal retailers in the High Street, reflects the need to give even the most modest buyer advice on his or her machine. What one can

do with a machine other than play computer games is a question being considered in the High Street.

Ken Newman, retail staff manager of Smith's, who has masterminded the project, believes that the 30ft trailers may have a continual role to play in training staff in new products because of the dynamic nature of the computer market. About 800 staff can be trained by the novel vehicles each year but they are also expected to be used to increase the public awareness of microcomputers and as a travelling exhibition.

Newman says: "I was thinking of a way to involve more staff and decided to take the training to the branches. As far as I am aware it is a first for the company and I wouldn't be at all surprised if other retailers copied us. We want to reach as many staff as possible so they are confident and knowledgeable in the products they are selling. The mobile training units underline our commitment to training."

That commitment is what the market dictates. Last month a report predicted that by next spring a fifth of Britain's small businesses - now estimated to be one million - will have purchased a microcomputer. There is little doubt that these new purchasers will be drawn to the familiar High Street outlets with adequately trained personnel.

The report, *Outlook for Micros in Small Business*, published by the Liverpool-based Gowing Marketing

Service, was the result of a survey of more than 2,000 small businesses. Education, medicine, law and accountancy were identified as the primary areas in which microcomputer usage is expanding significantly.

Computers at the lower end of the price scale are still selling well but with the phasing-out of the Sinclair ZX81, it is obvious no more in the industry that buyers are prepared to spend more, although they expect more for their money. Sinclair's new microcomputer, the QL, designed to attract the small businessman and the

Others have been trying to help the computer owner find a use for his machine. The launch of "Knowledge Index" last week was an example. The index has 20 different databases containing assorted references and summaries for the microcomputer user.

The service, available from Dialog Information Services, a subsidiary of Lockheed Corporation, is offered at 30p a minute including transatlantic telephone charges.

A £25 connection fee is all that is required for membership. Microcomputers equipped with the appropriate modem can dial into the California (Palo Alto) database which contains more than 14 million articles, books, computer programs, conference papers and technical reports.

Dr Roger Summit, President of Dialog, is in little doubt about the market his company was aiming towards.

The high concentration of home computers and the availability of cheap modems, brought about by the liberalisation of the British telecommunications market, has attracted the Americans to the dialog service which has 5,000 clients using its micro database and claims to be recruiting the microcomputer users at the rate of 500 a month.

Says Dr Summit: "Knowledge Index is aimed at the microcomputer user's personal and professional information needs. It is easy to use and provides instant low-cost access to information on topics ranging from

where to charter a sailboat in Greece to how to stop unusual cases of post-surgical bleeding."

Doctors, businessmen and engineers feature prominently among the clients who access the microcomputer database. It is only available after 6 o'clock in the evening until five in the morning, although it is made available after two o'clock on Saturday afternoons. Clearly all of these users are working from home.

The British have not been idle in offering sophisticated services. British Telecom's electronic mailing service Telemail Gold is being used extensively by microcomputer owners. The Prestel Microcomputing Service offers thousands of pages of information and programs. The two information providers - Micronet 800 and Viewfax 258 offer the service.

The service claims to offer "a unique expansion of the capabilities of your micro, allowing you to experience the exciting benefits of Information Technology and electronic communications from your home. Your humble micro will give you access to a service that uses the latest techniques to bring to you information, communication and software."

It is all part of a trend toward creating computer work-stations in our homes and ensuring that the expanding home-computer market in Britain is given the proper stimulus.

● Man who put the byte in, page 23

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

advanced home-computer user, is a typical sample of the new product range which must be supplied by any manufacturer if it wishes to compete.

According to figures from AGB there were 215,000 home computer sales at the end of the first quarter of this year, up on the 129,000 figure of a year ago. By the end of the spring there were a total of 2.35 million machines in British homes - 10 per cent of the home population - and a substantial proportion of these sales are being generated by the High Street retailers.

Acorn grows in the business field

By Geoff Wheelwright

The micro industry's first TV star has turned corporate magnate. Acorn, the Cambridge computer company which first gained prominence as manufacturer of the BBC Micro, has developed a strong appetite for corporate diversification and takeover bids.

In the past year Acorn has gained a major stake in Torch Computers, Torus Systems (which produces local-area networks systems for the IBM PC) and Redwood Publishing. It has also entered into major joint ventures with ICL, Rascal and ESR.

The whole business came full circle for Acorn last week when it announced a four-year renewal of its contract to produce micros for the BBC. The announcement ended months of speculation that suggested Acorn's now-aging eight-bit design for the BBC Micro might cause Acorn to lose the BBC contract to a company producing something newer and



Acorn joint managing director Chris Curry with the Electron

faster - something, perhaps, like Sinclair Research's 32-bit QL computer.

The speculation was fuelled by Acorn's active participation in non-home-computer markets. The company's joint

operating system on to Acorn's BBC Micro design - suggests that Acorn sees a strong future for itself in the business micro sector. Further proof of this yearning for a business identity is the company's investment in IBM PC-compatible products.

Not only has Acorn put money into Torus' loan for managing networked IBM PCs, but its Torch subsidiary has bought the rights to market a device called the Graduate, which hooks up to the BBC Micro and allows the BBC to run all software programs written for the IBM PC.

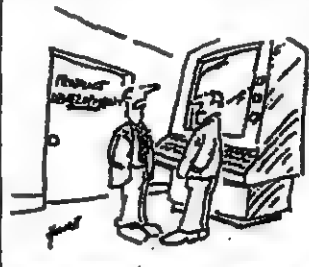
Though Acorn has in the past few months honoured long-standing commitments to produce certain peripherals for its BBC and Electron home computers, it has made no noises about future home computers. In fact, the next machine the company plans to release will be the long-awaited Acorn Business Machine (ABM).

Acorn has not yet confirmed delivery dates or specifications for this business machine, but it

has been suggested that the company may take advantage of its position with Torch and use the Torch name (and perhaps a repackaged Torch design) as the "brand" for Acorn's line of business computer products.

Even further away from the home computer field is Acorn's involvement with Rascal and BSR. The BSR venture involves collaboration on the development of an optical disk storage system. The first disks resulting from this process will be about the same size as the 12cm compact audio "records" currently available in music shops and will be able to store well over 100Mb of information.

The involvement with Rascal is even more esoteric. In conjunction with the government-funded Alvey project, Rascal, Acorn, and 15 other companies will build and design an in-car data terminal. The terminal will largely be used for navigation, but could also have other applications.



'Not exactly what I meant by "think big", Grimes'

UK events

Sinclair Computer Users Exhibition, Essex Exhibition Centre, Chelmsford, July 21
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, July 19-22
Advanced Technology, St George's Hall, Liverpool, August 9-13
Acorn User Exhibition, Olympia, London August 18-19
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, UMIST, Manchester, August 31
Iris North '84, Belfast, Manchester, September 18-20
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30
November 1

Compiled by Personal Computer News

General Motors brings seven rivals together

From Graham Bunting, Las Vegas

America's major computer show, the National Computer Conference, traditionally a showcase for computer manufacturers, was this year used by a major computer user to launch a drive for standards in computer to computer communications.

The computer user, General Motors, virtually stole the show from the 3,000 exhibitors who normally dominate these events with their showbusiness product launches.

In an effective demonstration of what might be termed "user power", General Motors revealed the progress it has made in persuading seven of its computer suppliers to collaborate on the development of a Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP), which will allow computers supplied by IBM, Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard, Alan Bradley, Gould and Motorola to communicate with each other, and exchange data straightforwardly without the need to develop special communications software for each computer to connect link.

It takes a lot to get such head-on competitors as IBM, DEC, and HP to collaborate on a customer-oriented standardization effort, especially when the result will be to loosen the control manufacturers seek to achieve over users by imposing their own protocol.

General Motors, however, has the advantage of having what it takes, a \$US40-billion reequipment programme over the next four years. This was enough to convince GM's major suppliers to start collaboration on this project two years ago.

At the show, General Motors set up a demonstration of MAP in action. Equipment from the six computer suppliers was hooked up through a MAP network built by the supplier involved in the development, Concord Data Systems. Terminals on any of the host computers were shown accessing files held on all the others.

The development of MAP is not yet finished. The target date for completion is 1988, but General Motors is pushing the new standards hard. In future, MAP compatibility will be a requirement for all factory automation computer equipment. To widen the choice of

equipment available, General Motors is urging other manufacturers to adopt the MAP protocol.

If companies like McDonnell Douglas, Dupont, Eastman Kodak, Procter and Gamble and Boeing do adopt MAP for their own manufacturing applications, then the pressure on computer manufacturers to develop equipment to MAP standards will become irresistible.

GM believes that they will, because they share the problem of having "islands of automation" with incompatible equipment supplied by a host of vendors working independently when great gains in efficiency and effectiveness could be achieved by integrating them.

This integration will be an essential part of the "factory of the future" which General Motors is currently building at Saginaw, Michigan, for its steering gear division.

The MAP development is also good news for the national and international standard-setting organizations. It is built around the seven layered model developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO), and incorporates some specific standards within this overall concept developed and agreed by the US National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and the IEEE (Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers).

These are the IEEE 802.2 and 802.4 specifications for the "physical" and "data link" levels of the ISO model.

More good news of international cooperation on standards at the NCC was to be found at the NBS booth adjacent to the General Motors display. This showed file transfer across a local area network with equipment attached from nine different computer manufacturers. The participating companies included Digital Equipment and Hewlett-Packard, Honeywell, Intel, NCR and Britain's ICL.

This was accomplished using a different physical network, a carrier sense multiple access local area network developed to the IEEE 802.3 standard which is more suitable for office automation applications. The same ISO level four transport protocols were used as with General Motors MAP.

Business decisions aren't always as simple as Black and White

Making a business decision is never easy. All the options must be considered and time is always too short.

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Data calculated on the Decision Manager spreadsheet can be displayed in a graphic format, included in a report on the executive word processor and electronically transmitted to Head Office - all at the touch of a few keys. Importantly, data can be accessed from the company mainframe, for use on the micro.

All applications are integrated into a single program and information from each area can be shown simultaneously on the screen in easy to use "windows". So for instance, financial data can be referred to on screen whilst the user is in the middle of preparing a letter. Up to 10 windows can be shown at any time, and the colour of text and backgrounds can be defined by the user.

Decision Manager includes six major modules:

The Spreadsheet

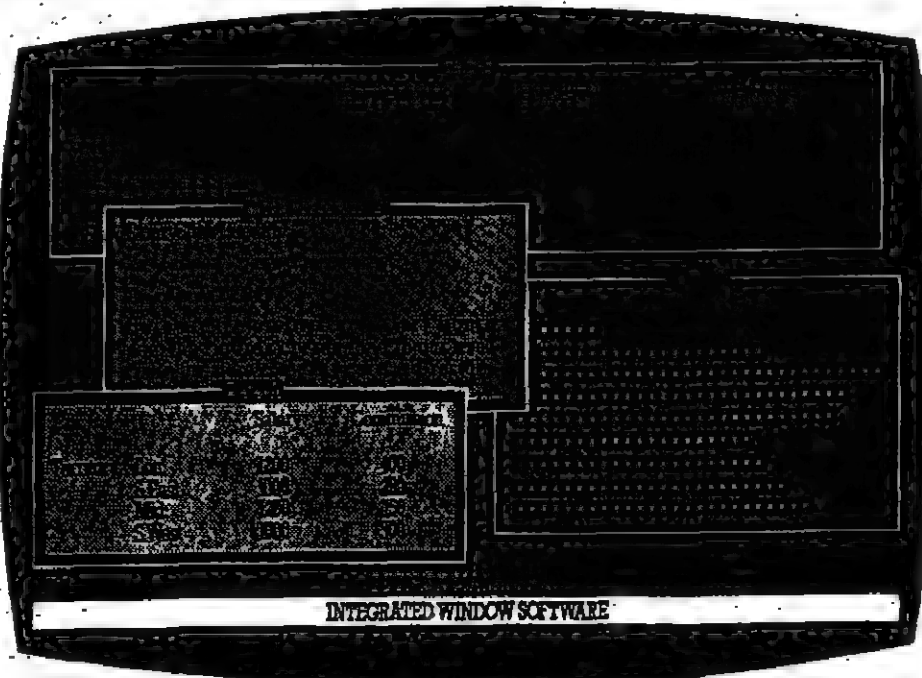
The prime tool for analysis of numerical and financial data, the Decision Manager spreadsheet takes the guesswork out of business planning. You can produce models for pricing strategies, profit and loss statements, or forecasting and can quickly explore alternative options and outcomes to help make the best decision.

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Peachtree's word processing software is simple to learn and easy to use, so it is ideal for managers with no previous knowledge of computing. The system produces a wide variety of documents, allowing flexible drafting, editing and manipulation of text in report writing.

The Graphics System

Visuals can communicate much more quickly than columns of figures, so Decision Manager provides thirteen different graphic formats for presenting data from other areas of the program. Bar charts, pie charts, scattercharts and line graphs are just some of the alternatives.



The Database

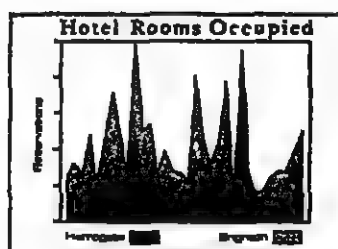
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Using Decision Manager's unique mainframe link, you can draw data from a company's mainframe computer which supports the IBM 3270 series of terminals and utilise it within any area of Decision Manager.



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T 11/7

Beware the spy hiding behind the screen

By Ben Knox

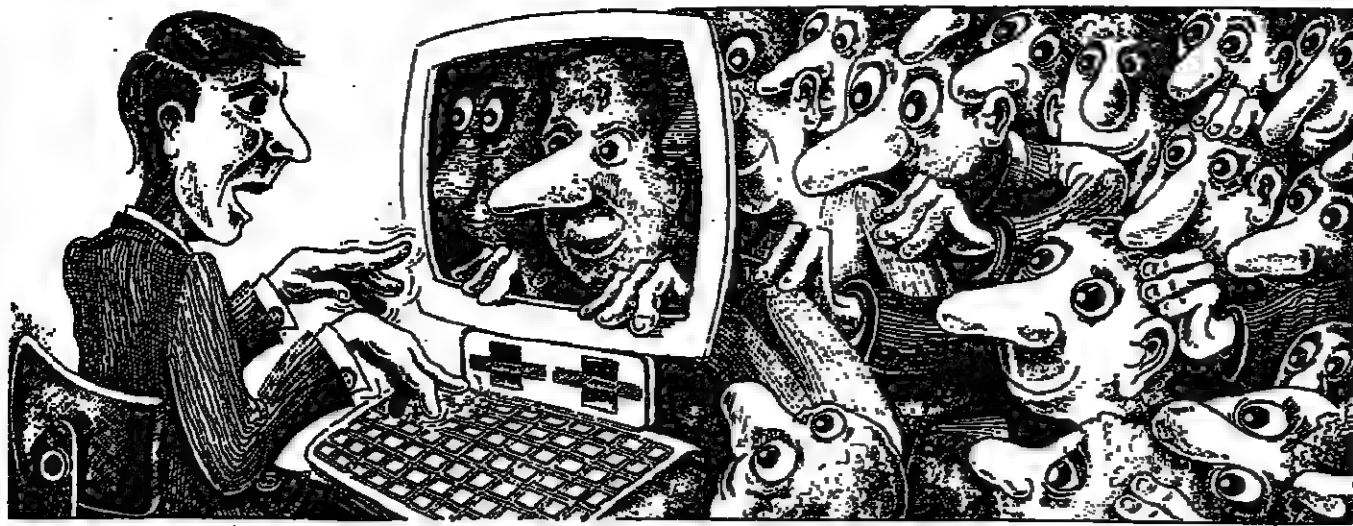
Earlier this year an unsigned, photocopied letter was sent to a number of carefully selected people in Britain considered accomplished at breaking into computer systems known within the field as hacking.

"Dear Friend", it ran, "a lot of people are not at all happy with the so-called data protection Bill going through committee stage in the House of Commons after having had its second reading. Some people would like to show how insecure many computer databases are - and how easy it is to find out about people."

The letter challenged recipients to find out any information, financial, medical, criminal or otherwise - which might be regarded as confidential - about two computer journalists.

If any information does turn up, it will mean that someone using equipment readily available from many high-street shops will have gained access to allegedly secure government and police databases.

The existence of such hackers in the US has been acknowledged for years, yet many



people are worried that systems in Britain are even more vulnerable than those in the US. The operators of databases in the UK, for example, have not had such a long experience of illegal or unethical exploitation of records and other confidential personal information.

As the use of computer communications becomes more widespread, so do the opportunities for the unauthorised

use of systems. The most vulnerable part of any system is its links with the outside world. For convenience and low cost many companies connect their computers directly to the public telephone system. In this way their employees and clients may use the system simply by dialling the correct telephone number and linking a microcomputer or terminal to the phone line via modem.

The only defence most such systems have against unauthorised usage are passwords. If the user cannot type in a previously defined password on demand, the computer often automatically drops the connection and warns the system operator of an attempted unauthorised access. But hackers are helped by networks themselves often using hidden areas on computers to swap knowledge among each

other on how systems can be broken into. Fortunately hacking is most often practised as a sideline - a brain-teaser - mainly by people who are involved in the computer industry. It is seen by them as the ultimate video game done for devilment, entertainment and the thrill of beating the system. Rarely is any form of financial gain intended. The easiest systems for

hackers to break into are public or private information databases, such as Prestel. These have been designed for maximum ease of use so that any authorized person may access them without specialist knowledge. As a result the passwords used on these systems are short, only four numbers in the case of Prestel - though a ten number customer identification is also needed.

The most popular system which hackers gain access to is neither a public nor a private information system. It is PSS - the Packet Switch Stream - data network - analogous to the telephone system, except it is only used by computers.

Through PSS it is possible to link up illegally and hence free to many of the large company or university owned computers in Britain and the rest of the world - an attractive proposition for a hacker. Of most interest are the huge information systems in America: Compuserve and the Source. Using the electronic mailing facilities on these, a British hacker can swap passwords, telephone numbers and other information with hackers from the US.

DP managers move away from taking on specialist recruits

British data processing managers are doing less in response to the growing demand for user involvement in systems development than their counterparts in the US and Scandinavia. This is one of the conclusions of a survey of more than 300 organizations in five countries carried out by the DP Research Project at Bristol University.

One way of being more responsive to user demands is to combine the roles of systems analyst and computer programmer. This means that the coding of programmes is done by the same group of people who work closely with the users to define the actual requirements. While 30 per cent of US DP managers and 65 per cent of Scandinavians surveyed reported that they had teams of programmer analysts, the figure for Britain was only 19 per cent.

This trend away from specialization is in many cases being taken much further. Many American DP managers are recruiting more generalists. This is shown by the trend away from hiring computer science graduates. Instead more of the trainee development staff are coming from the liberal arts or business-administration schools.

Even so, more than half the graduates recruited in the US have specialized in computer science: 37 per cent of trainees are computer science graduates, 47 per cent have other degrees and 16 per cent are non-graduates. In the UK only 4 per cent of development trainees have degrees in computer science. So in respect of the use of generalists in DP at least, Britain comes out ahead.

The study also found that many US companies are reorganizing the DP function, decentralizing it to mirror more closely the user functions. This tendency to split the DP department into small groups corresponding with the user departments though not universal in the US is much more in evidence there than here or in Scandinavia.

The Scandinavians, instead of reorganizing their departments, are introducing new design methodologies as their way of meeting the challenge of greater end user involvement. These normally involve some form of prototyping in which the user is directly involved in using a high level language to sketch out a system before the more detailed and rigorous final development process is started.

More than a third of the Swedish DP managers surveyed said that they were using, or

were planning to use, such systems. On the other hand the system-design methods reported on by the British sample were the more traditional ones such as top down design which specifies a linear series of steps or milestones which have to be worked through rather than the all-at-one-go approach of prototyping.

Both the US and the Scandinavian DP departments are reported as using smaller project teams. Scandinavian teams can be as small as two or three people while three to five person teams are more common in the US.

This approach also gives flexibility because the teams usually carry out both development and maintenance work. They often work together on more than one project at a time. The individuals may also belong to more than one team at a time. This flexible team structure makes for quick responses to user demands.

JOB SCENE

by Graham Bunting

Programmes to increase the computer literacy of end users appear to be more common in Scandinavia than in either the UK or the US. To a large extent this is probably a by-product of the practice - widespread in Scandinavia - of negotiating new technology agreements.

Some of these agreements go so far as to introduce a new type of union representative, the data shop steward. These new officials are responsible for appraising the impact of new systems on the work procedures of their colleagues and part of the arrangement is that they are given time off for study so that they can acquire the skills they need to understand the systems.

The Bristol University study also covered a number of sites in Japan. However, because of the significant cultural differences from the other countries surveyed, the Japanese results are best examined separately.

In Japan to be a specialist is to be a second-class employee.

Though the survey indicated that British DP managers are reacting slowly to the pressure from end users, there is still some movement in all the directions discussed. The rate of change is likely to accelerate and those who want to be well placed in the job market in four of five years' time should study these carefully.

Opening shots in battle for European market

Unix promises 'an end to hardware tyranny'

By Kevin Pearson

The United States telecommunications giant, American Telephone & Telegraph, and its European partner Olivetti have fired the first shots in what many feel could be a battle royal for the European computer market.

Two weeks ago they launched Unix Europe, a jointly-owned venture to promote and market the Unix operating system in Europe. The aim, says Jack Scanlon, a vice president of AT & T and head of its computer systems division, is to get European users to accept Unix as an "alternative standard" and to end "hardware tyranny". He did not mention the name IBM, but the implication was clear: AT & T is gunning for commercial computer users, where the standard, hitherto, has been IBM.

But the markets in which Unix Europe will be most active are small-business systems, office automation and factory automation; markets where IBM has been under-represented or which are only just beginning to be exploited commercially.

By Mr Scanlon's own admission, IBM will not be under attack, either in the desktop micro computer market, where its personal computer is a standard. Nor will it be aiming for the mainframe market,

where IBM has an estimated 70 per cent share, and growing all the time.

In the United States micro market the company has just launched an IBM-compatible micro computer made by Olivetti. When it announced its 3B range of mini computers in the United States earlier this year it also announced a facility to use IBM PC and other IBM compatible micros as terminals to 3B systems.

The 3B range itself, which Olivetti will launch in Europe soon, is targeted more at the mini computer market dominated by Digital Equipment, Data General and Hewlett-Packard. Unix was originally developed for Digital Equipment computers.

As one Olivetti manager put it: "AT & T's threat is more to the rest of the industry than to IBM." Industry watchers are split on whether the two United States giants will fight it out or whether they will settle for an uneasy truce with minor battles

on the fringes but few conflicts in their main areas of business.

There is certainly enough room in the burgeoning office automation and value-added telecommunications markets for the two companies to enjoy a healthy success and still avoid a major, and potentially costly, battle.

But many industry figures feel a battle is necessary. Telecommunications is AT & T's strength; commercial computer systems are IBM's. The most widely-accepted computer networking system is IBM's System Network Architecture, used even on the 3B range, and AT & T has Unix, which has many adherents, mainly in non-commercial markets. AT & T hopes to change that with Unix Europe and a similar marketing effort in the United States.

Unix, if its proponents are to be believed, has several advantages over conventional operating systems, the most widely-quoted of which is its so-called "portability". That means that Unix can be used on different types of

system, from powerful desktop computers to mainframes: both AT & T and IBM run Unix internally on the largest of IBM's mainframes.

But AT & T intends to control the development of Unix very closely. Unix Europe will be the only organisation in Europe to license the use of Unix, thus opening up the possibility that users will be almost as closely tied to AT & T as they are to IBM.

IBM will not give up any of its market without a fight. Nor will users of IBM systems throw away the millions of pounds invested in computer applications and people for something which is still relatively untried. IBM is likely to support Unix on its main frames soon; it already has a version of Unix on its PC.

The prospects of a major battle between the two largest IT companies in the world look unlikely in the short term. In particular AT & T is treading carefully outside the United States. It has a 20 per cent stake in Olivetti, with an option for a further 20 per cent. It is using Olivetti, Europe's largest IT and office products company, to test the water and provide market knowledge. It is not yet ready to tackle IBM in a big way. Some say it may never be ready for such a step.



Jack Scanlon: an end to tyranny

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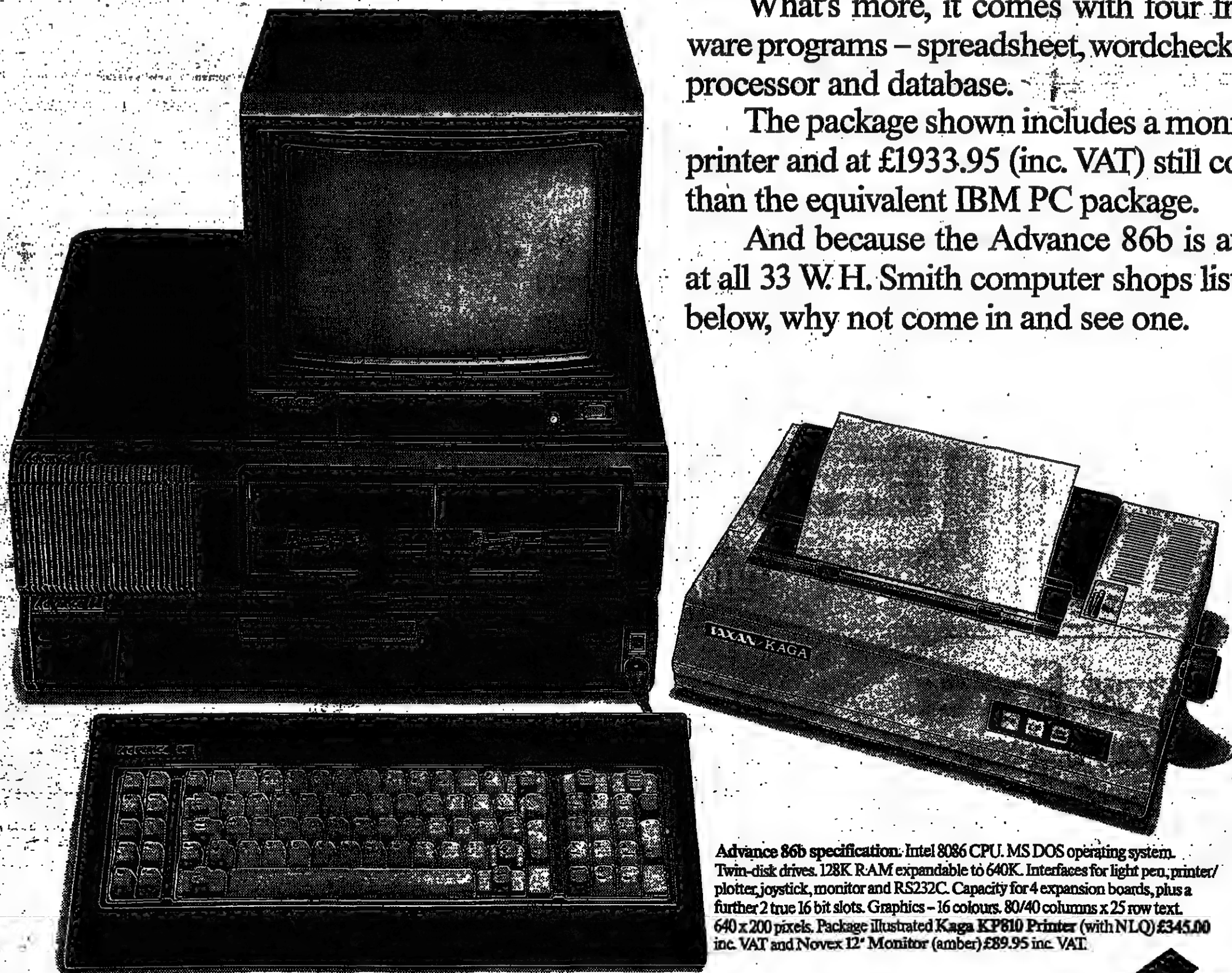
Based on a true 16-bit micro-processor, the British made

Advance 86b has a user memory of up to 640K and dual 360K disk drives, formatted.

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Time to decide: is it science or is it engineering?

By Philip Leith

Not far beneath the surface of academic computing is the fundamental question of whether computing is a science or an engineering discipline. It is important because it arises in the discussion about the content of a computing course, and it also arises when researchers (and their paymasters) decide what is a relevant area of research.

In computing, the term science usually means the finding of the definitive mathematical rules and structures of computing just as physicists find the mathematical laws of the physical world. Thus two of the great names of computing, von Neumann and Alan Turing, would be described as computer scientists.

Engineering, on the other hand, is

seen by computer researchers as the finding of non-mathematical principles which can be used to ensure that computer systems are designed as elegantly and as effectively as possible. It is this generic type of software engineering which the Alvey Directorate is trying to encourage.

For example, Alvey is supporting the design of tools to aid the programmer in his or her programming task and in the design of simple methods of quantifying the success of a programmer's efforts. The latter can give a good indication of how efficient a programmer is at solving a programming problem rather than how many lines of code he writes.

Computing is a young activity, but if the past 20 years are indicative of just what computing is, then without doubt

it is an engineering discipline. All computer's successful technical and academic progress has come through engineering activities. While much in the way of long-term goals has been offered by the mathematically-inclined computer scientists, very little of general value has actually been provided. We still cannot prove the mathematical soundness of anything but the most basic of programs.

The engineering approach is often seen at its most explicit when it meets a theoretical impasse. This informal approach can clearly be seen in the area of machine translation.

A perfect automatic machine translation system requires both a sound grammatical and semantic theory, but the lack of satisfactory semantic theory brought out many

interesting engineering solutions to the problems of machine translation. Typically one solution is to enhance each word in a dictionary with semantic information about where it could be used.

Other engineering solutions are to do away with this kind of indexing, but to use the services of a translator to work upon the basic rough and raw translation. This is the approach of, for example, the EEC's translation system, Systran. The current engineering process in the machine translation field is the attempt to discover which is the most elegant solution and which offers the most hope of producing useful future systems.

Both types have problems: the semantically indexed systems are intolerably slow to set up. One Canadian system estimates that one

person could index no more than 450 words per year. The other type often produces such incomprehensible output that the translator ignores the computer output and starts afresh.

The engineering approach to computing, with its assumption that the best ideas often arise from sudden intuitive leaps, seems to offer the best and most fruitful future. But what of the name "Computer Science"? It would hardly be appropriate to rename the various departments up and down the country "Departments of Computer Engineering" for, after all, the name has already been appropriated by the electrical engineers. Perhaps we should just settle by, in good engineering style, with the current description until somebody, somewhere, invents a more elegant one.

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So look who's ordering a new computer

By Frank Brown

IBM, the world's largest manufacturer of computers, has ordered a computer for its scientific centre at Winchester. The machine ordered, a Floating Point Systems model 164 scientific computer, will be linked to two IBM 4341 mainframes and used for large-scale scientific and engineering applications.

IBM's Winchester Scientific Centre is one of 12 world-wide engaged in research into uses of computers which will be of scientific, economic and social benefit to the community.

The Winchester Centre tends to specialise in the application of computing to medicine, and the FPS 164 computer will be used initially for image processing in digital radiology and brain topography. It will also be used in the development of molecular modelling and graphics.

The UK Council for Computing Developments has just published a directory of organizations in the information technology. Information technology in the UK gives details of 50 professional, advisory, and regulatory bodies. Available from Blackwell Scientific Publications. Phone: 0865 240201.

The new breed of chip makes an immodest market debut

By Roger Woolnough

With a lack of modesty fully in keeping with the superlatives that abound in the chip business, Motorola describes its new 32-bit microprocessor as "one of the most significant product introductions in the semiconductor industry".

As samples of the chip, called the 68020, are only now being delivered to hardware companies, justification for this claim still lies in the future. But there can be little question that it does open up far-reaching vistas in computing performance.

The first practical microprocessors were 8-bit devices, and as well as revolutionizing mainframe and mini design they made the personal computer possible. Then came the 16-bit micros, used in the next generation of personal computers such as the IBM PC. Now, with the apparent irresistible rise of chip complexity, the 32-bit devices are arriving.

Motorola claims impressive

performance for the 68020. The tiny chip - less than three-eighths of an inch square but containing 200,000 transistors - can handle 2½ million instructions per second, some two-and-a-half times faster than its nearest competitor.

"We believe it outperforms anything on the market," says Dedy Saban, Motorola's semiconductor marketing chief for Europe. "It will be the standard against which anything in the future will be measured."

In spite of the claims, the new device will not be loosening the hold of rival chipmaker Intel in the 16-bit personal computer arena. The Intel 8086 is the heart of the IBM PC and all its clones, though Motorola's 16-bit micro, the 68000, was chosen for the Apple Macintosh.

The PC makers, however, are not the prime target for the new 68020. "Do we truly need a 32-bit personal computer?", asks Saban.

Motorola seems to be satisfied that we do not, or at least

not yet. The key to applications of the 68020 lie in its description as "the cornerstone of advanced 32-bit system architecture".

Saban translates this as meaning a whole variety of uses in professional electronics, such as colour graphics controllers, robotics, digital telephone exchanges, and engineering workstations.

"There is no doubt that the 32-bit market will take some time to develop," Saban admits. "You will not have huge applications for a few years."

But that does not dampen his enthusiasm, or Motorola's. Success in the semiconductor business comes from what the professionals call "design in": getting enough equipment makers to adopt a device at an early stage to sew up a large part of the subsequent market.

The 68020 will not be delivered in quantity until well into next year, but by announcing the device now Motorola is staking its claim to the future.

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People/John Rowland of W. S. Smith

Man who put the byte into books

By Roger Woolnough

Only a few years ago, the idea of walking past the displays of greetings cards and top-tan paperbacks to buy your computer would have seemed improbable, to say the least. But the trend started by Sinclair's ZX81 has caused a revolution in retailing, as well as in the home. Today W.H. Smith has 40 computer shops within shops, and there are a lot more to come.

The man who put the bits and bytes into Britain's best-known books and stationery chain is John Rowland. Behind his somewhat unexciting title of merchandise controller lies an aspect of the home-computing boom which is just as dramatic as the success stories of hardware and software.

The take-off began in 1981, when Rowland signed a deal with Clive Sinclair which made W.H. Smith the first retail outlet for Britain's first true home computer. It was an act which needed a lot of faith.

"I went around the country with my sample, but the shop managers were not all that keen," John Rowland recalls. "When I asked some of them how many they would sell in a year, they thought maybe 12." By the end of last year, Sinclair had sold more than one million ZX81s through all outlets.

With a runaway success on his hands, Rowland has kept his head. "We are essentially a mass-merchandising business," he says.

This has dictated the type of product W. H. Smith sells, and



Rowland: nothing for granted. the way it sells them. It recently opened its first Business Computer Centre, quite separate from the High Street branches, so that there is no confusion about who the customers are. In 1983, even before the deal with Sinclair, Rowland gained an idea of what home computer enthusiasts wanted by putting on displays of books and magazines, and a selection of software for the Commodore PET.

Despite this, the interest was instantaneous, and created a pattern for W. H. Smith's computer shops within shops, the first of which were opened in April last year.

Successful though the venture has been, Rowland is taking nothing for granted. "Our view is that the computer for the home has to be useful, otherwise it doesn't have a future," he says.

Ford on screen to Cologne

By Frank Brown

Every working day, Ford engineers and executives in England and Germany meet face-to-face without leaving their plants. Instead, they see and talk to each other in hour-long video conferences held every morning and afternoon via the European communications satellite ECSI.

Ford plants at Dorton, Essex, and Cologne, West Germany, have been equipped with studios that provide audio and video-conferencing facilities for up to seven people in each location to discuss collectively any design or production problem and visually examine any car, car part, or illustrative material.

An "electronic blackboard" enables anything written or drawn on it to be instantly displayed in both studios. The array of cameras includes tracked units which allow three-dimensional views of objects to be transmitted.

The studios are also used for six hours of audio-conferencing usually in conjunction with video presentations at each site. The system is mainly used to solve problems in design and production, and has been installed on a trial basis until the end of the year.

The permanency of the studios suggests that Ford may well continue with this new form of communication, particularly in view of the savings that have already been achieved in travel costs, and in the more efficient utilisation of engineers' and executives' time, a Ford spokesman said.

For example, a problem recently encountered in Germany when testing a part from a supplier was resolved the same day by an engineer in Dorton, thereby eliminating the need to travel to Germany and a possible delay in car production.

"It is just another way of getting things done more efficiently," says Ford. "It will be particularly useful in progressing future models."

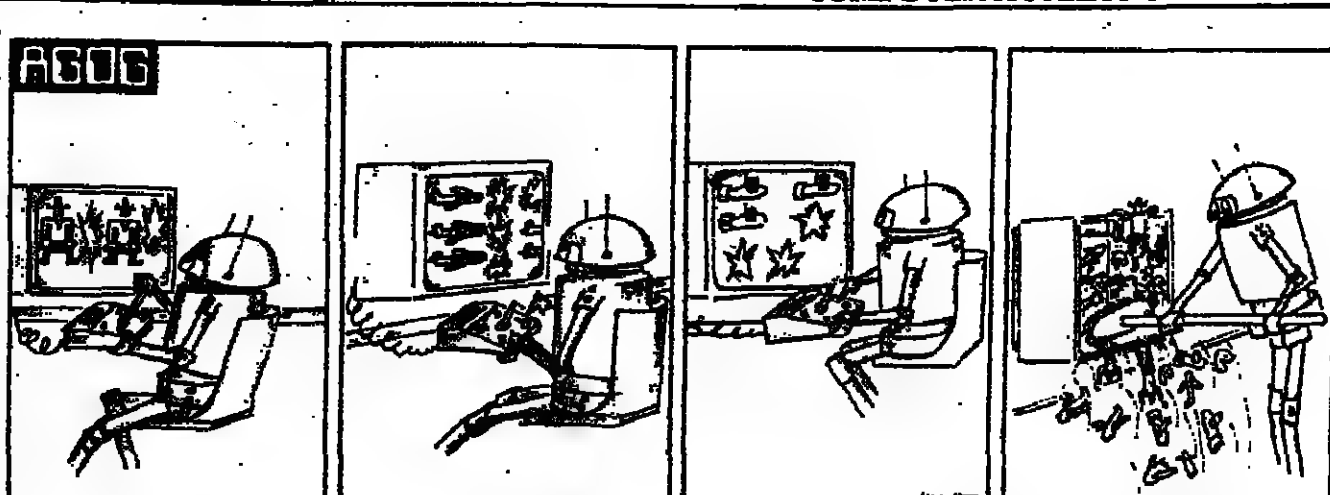
If the experiment is successful, Ford will extend international videoconferencing to other plants around the world, and possibly complement the existing satellite data communications link Ford already has between Britain and Detroit.

The new system was provided by the Business Communications Service of British Telecom International which was retained by Ford to handle the entire package in the UK and Germany, including liaison with the German telecommunications authority.

In addition to master-minding the link between the two locations, BTI supplied British-developed communications devices which greatly increase the video traffic carrying capacity of the satellite.

Codes (coder/decoders) convert the video signals into a digital form that requires a fraction of the frequency requirement normally needed for video transmission, and were developed at British Telecom's laboratories at Martlesham, Suffolk, in collaboration with six other European telecom administrations.

The video signals are sent from Dorton over a British Telecom Magentream digital link to an international "gateway" exchange, and then to BTI's Satstream small-dish terminal near London's South Bank where they are beamed up to the ECSI satellite. A similar dish in Cologne relays the signals to the Ford plant in Germany.



True to type, and in whatever design of face you'd fancy

You can spot the first-time Wordstar user a mile off. He's the chap with the hunched shoulders and glazed eyes gained from peering at a threatening green screen from behind the safety of an armchair. Short of putting a live adder in with the two hefty instruction manuals, there is little that the makers of Wordstar could do to make the whole package more off-putting to the new owner.

At least, that is how it looked to this greenhorn when he first plugged into what is claimed to be the world's best selling wordprocessing program.

Wordstar is a sort of computer equivalent of Macdonalds - it doesn't matter whether or not you like the stuff, you must learn to come to terms with it.

And that is just the sort of comment you would expect from a home computer user who has just switched to the bigger league. Making the leap from a humble Commodore 64 to the full-blooded business world of the Apricot is about more than bigger memories and fancier capabilities. There is a universe of difference between the software you buy at the local store in the hope of learning it in a spare hour or two at home and the professional stuff.

David Hewson plugs into the world's bestselling word-processing program to learn a lot about teaching himself

one of the many functions it possesses. Help is summoned with the "H" key, tabs are accessed with an "A", and you turn to the "V" for insertions.

This discovery left me fairly miffed, but trying to print with the thing proved the last straw. On the Commodore, hard copy pours out of my printer uninterrupted at up to 160 characters a second.

With Wordstar, the stuff coughs out at irregular intervals at half the rate. Before phoning the manufacturers in a last act of desperation, I decided to try a prolonged sortie at the two manuals which came with the Wordstar disk.

For the error was surely mine. The Commodore stores and prints copy in single chunks, as long as the available memory of the machine. When it is printing, you might as well head off into the kitchen for a coffee because you cannot do anything with the machine until the job is over. With Wordstar, one witnesses a totally different process. No longer is the length of the document confined to the size of the machine's available memory, the program stores chunks of what is written of its own accord while you thrash away at the keyboard.

Since the program automatically makes a back-up copy of your writing, this means that the maximum length of anything you produce is, not the size of your computer's memory, but half the storage capacity of your disk.

Having overcome the shock of that discovery, I found that the reason the printing process seemed so slow was that the Apricot was expecting me to perform some other task while it got on with producing the hard copy.

It shows the piece to be printed into some part of its memory, reprograms it to the printer, and deals with your writing something else or flicking through your back pages all at the same time.

the Wordstar commands about 130.

The Apricot makes the job slightly easier in the way it presents its function keys. Most computers boast these things - they're usually marked F1 to F8 at the side of the keyboard, and are assigned common tasks.

So, with WP program, you might find that pressing F1 starts bold-face printing for example.

Once you have mastered the ropes, moving around within Wordstar, and shifting and deleting phrases, is an absolute joy. But you need to learn it. The computer magazines are full of courses on how to use the system, and, since I learnt WP basics on the 64 before I turned to Wordstar, I find it difficult to judge whether a total newcomer could master the intricacies of dot commands, block instructions, and formatting.

Surgeon stores his hopes in the micro

By Alan Lewis

A computer may help prevent the recurrence of cancer of the lower bowel to patients after treatment. The project is led by Mr R. J. "Bill" Heald, a consultant surgeon at Basingstoke District Hospital, Hampshire. For several years he has been working on a controversial treatment.

Instead of a colostomy or abdomino-perineal resection, Mr Heald has been using a staple gun to staple the two ends of the colon after surgery to remove cancer. Some surgeons say this involves leaving too much colon in the patient and so creates a recurrence of

cancer, but Mr Heald is trying to prove that his technique is safe and for that he needs statistical evidence.

Since 1976, Mr Heald has operated on 150 patients with lower bowel cancer using this technique. He has kept a record of all these patients, contacts them all regularly and calls them in for check-ups.

This information is kept on a wall chart and in a filing system with details of the patient, the type of cancer, where the cancer was situated, how much bowel was removed, any side effects of the operation such as impotence, loss of urinary function, wound infections and so on.

and, most important, the health of the patient and any recurrence of the cancer.

However, Mr Heald realized that the more patients he operated on the harder it was to analyse the evidence he was gathering, so last December Mr Heald acquired a micro donated by Rank Xerox.

It is being used to store more information than was previously possible using the wall chart, including important information usually kept in Mr Heald's head - such as minor operational side effects which, for example, makes it easier to recognize wound infections.

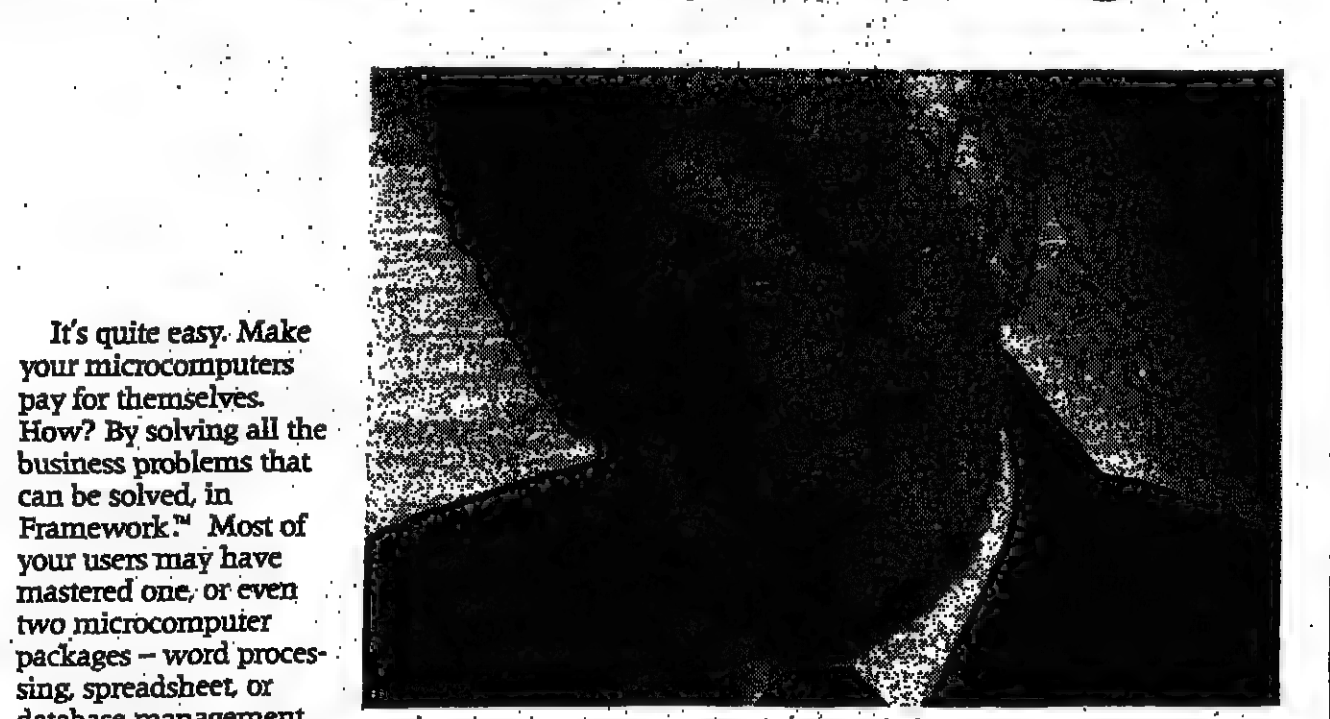
"With a word processing

package the computer can also be used to pump out standard letters for recalling patients for check-ups and informing a patient's GP of the check-up. A separate file on the system stores details on all the GPs.

Security is absolute since all the information is kept on the floppy discs which can be removed and locked away when not in use.

All the information will be entered on the system and by the end of this year, when he will have been doing the operation for some seven years, Mr Heald will analyse the information and produce a paper.

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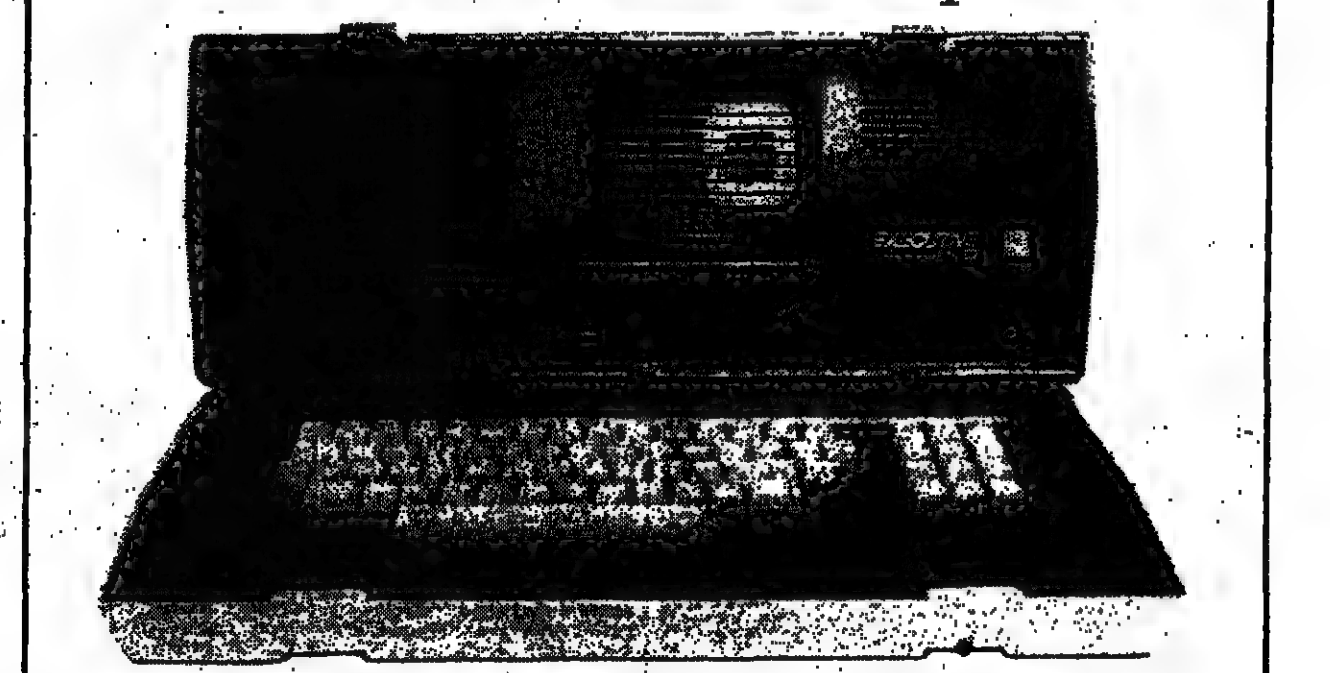
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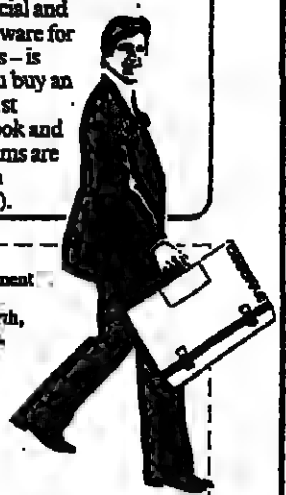
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An American bespeaks the glory of the knickerbockers



Ancient and modern: two of the royals of the game, Vardon the pace-setter and Watson the challenger

Made to measure for Huckleberry

There is something intangible about the career of Tom Watson, who has been the best golfer in the world for a decade. He is searching for that something special which will mark the same modern-day reverence reserved for Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus. He must create his own little piece of history to be forever embroidered in the romantic lore of the game.

His moment arrives this week at St Andrews. He is on the threshold of equalling the imperishable Harry Vardon's record of six Open Championships. The money no longer matters: "winning is what counts", he says. The fame is not wholly important to him: "We contribute something to life, and to entertainment, but doctors contribute much more and go unnoticed."

Even so, Watson has the power within him to set a standard nobody will ignore. He has won his fair share of skidmarks. He has won private battles like his second Open success which followed an astonishing head-to-head encounter with Nicklaus and Turnberry. This time he can break down a barrier which has survived two world wars. Vardon's record has stood since 1914 when he won his last Open at Prestwick.

A victory at St Andrews, the home of golf, would mean that Watson has won on all the Scottish courses which have been used in his time. He succeeded at Carnoustie (1975), Turnberry (1977), Muirfield (1980) and Royal Troon (1982) before finally breaking through among the sassenachs at Royal Birkdale last year.

The magnitude of his achievements can be measured by the comments of one respected golf author some five years ago who suggested that "Vardon's record is expected to be exceeded shortly after St Andrews is ploughed under to make way for a ball park."

To be compared with the greats of today, with Nicklaus and company means much to Watson; but to be linked with the past, with the names of Vardon and Taylor and Braid, is to be part of the game's history.

Vardon's background was, of course, unlike that of Watson. The son of a gardener, Vardon played his first shots with a club which consisted of a blackthorn

branch as a shaft, an oak branch as a head and a strip of tin as a face. He used a white marble for a ball.

At the age of six Watson struck his first shot, in considerably more affluent surroundings, with ancient clubs shortened by his father. At weekends he would caddy for his father's friends, and he learnt much, it at times, in a peculiar manner.

His father's temperament on the course sometimes led to a club leaving his hands

Watson's record

Tom Watson has won five British Opens, two United States Masters and one US Open in 10 years. Only the US PGA Championship has eluded him. Since 1975, when he won his first Open in a play-off at Carnoustie, he has won eight major championships. Nicklaus (five) and Ballesteros (three) only marginally challenge him.

Watson became the first golfer in history to lead the American money list four years in succession (1977-80). He became the first player to earn more than \$500,000 in official money in one season - \$530,803 in 1980. From 1977 to 1979 he was simultaneously and uniquely the leading money-winner, Vardon Trophy winner (awarded for the lowest scoring average) and PGA Player of the Year.

When, nine days ago, he achieved the thirty-first US tour win of his career in the Western Open at Butler National, Chicago, he took his earnings for the season to \$450,000 and his official career winnings to more than \$3.5 million. Only Nicklaus has earned more.

In sheer desperation. The story goes that one day his partners watched such an incident and then threw their clubs at Watson senior and chased him off the course. So Watson junior learnt the need to stay cool in a crisis and locked the knowledge away in his memory bank.

But he was no cherab himself. He was once suspended from school for smoking at a dance. And he earned the name of Huckleberry Dillinger. That, however, was fitting for the freckle-faced youngster who

had a mop of reddish hair and the nerve to try anything.

Initially, his studies at Stanford University, where he graduated in psychology, were to take him towards a career in insurance. "After four years I realized golf was my only talent," he says.

The careers officer would have been proud of Watson's decision. He is a marvellous technician on the course and an equally marvellous ambassador off it. The arms might resemble those of a stereotypical golfer, but through the hands and wrists he generates a faultless rhythm. From the legs come the power to drive the ball like a rifle bullet. Yet through the soles of his feet he can walk a green and learn its undulations. His touch on and around the greens is as silky as they come.

But it is his modesty which remains unaltered. He has not been spoiled by fame. He enjoys life, the occasional whisky, the informal chat, too much to be condemned to abnormality created by stardom. Before the start of a round in the United States Open four years ago he found time to visit a bedridden member of the Baltimore club. Last month, again at a US Open, he left Winged Foot during his preparations to fly to the west coast for the funeral of a friend's father.

He continues to live in fairly modest surroundings in Kansas City, where he was born, with his wife, daughter and son. There he helps to organize an annual exhibition for a local hospital which raises thousands of dollars.

As Nicklaus says: "He is self-confident and tremendously determined. He is also a very pleasant and level-headed chap who will never allow success to change his personality or destroy his sense of values."

Watson, however, is crystal clear about his mission this week: he is in the "and grey too" this week shopping for an important piece of history. "I came here to defend in 1978," he says, "and I could have won; but the Old Course got me. Since then I've learnt to appreciate it and to appreciate links golf. Now I'd like a little bit of revenge on St Andrews."

Mitchell Platts

CYCLING

Colombian stages first win

From John Wilcockson, L'Alpe d'Huez

We witnessed yesterday one of the great stages in Tour de France history. To realize why, one had only to stand on the Avenue du Rif Ne, in the thin sparkling air of this fashionable Alpine ski resort, and witness the magnificent sight and sounds following the finish of the seventeenth stage of the seventy-first Tour de France.

Crude cow horns were being blown by deliriously happy Colombians who were celebrating the first Tour stage win by a cyclist from the American continent, Luis Herrera. Laurent Fignon was donning the yellow jersey after finishing a brilliant second to the South American amateur. And Robert Millar was being awarded the red and white polka-dot jersey as king of the mountains after a ride that also put him into fourth place overall.

"I can now think of a place in the first three in Paris, Millar said. Herrera, Fignon and Millar were the main beneficiaries, but the man who made it all possible was Bernard Hinault, who raced yesterday with more courage and pride than he did during his four previous Tour victories.

Like Napoleon returning from Corsica, Hinault has carried all

before him in terms of popular support, but his ageing legs and willing heart have not, yet, been enough to overcome Fignon.

Yesterday, on each of two first-category climbs before the final event in the Alps, Hinault attacked with raw power. Up the rustic Col du Coc, after 33 miles of the 94-mile stage, his acceleration split the pack into shreds.

After a general regroupment, Hinault went into battle again on the Laffey Hill, a wall of a climb that appropriately is at the start of the Route Napoleon. There was more drama in the following 20 minutes than in the previous 16 stages.

Phil Anderson, lying fourth overnight, suddenly stopped, calling for a doctor, the result of the blow on the chest he received in a crash three days ago. Kelly was dropped, along with the world champion, Greg LeMond. In front Herrera went clear with Fignon, chased by Raimund Dietzen, West German champion, and Millar. Hinault was 30 seconds back.

Arroyo was next to the top, and he joined the three in front of him on a plunging drop back to the valley. Dietzen punctured and

GOLF

Wood stopped short on the final green

Williamsburg, Virginia, (AFP) - Ronnie Black came back from seven strokes down going into the final round to finish with total of 267 - under par - the lowest final score this season on the American tour, when he won the Anheuser-Busch classic here.

Black had a fourth round of 63, eight under par, giving him a one-stroke victory over Ronnie Wood, leader in the first three rounds.

Wood threw away the chance of his first tournament victory with a par 71 in warm and humid weather. He could have forced a play off with a 25th putt on the final hole, but the ball stopped six inches short.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 267: R Black, 63, 68, 68, 68, 267; 268: R Wood, 68, 68, 68, 68, 268; 269: W Lee, 70, 68, 68, 68, 269; 270: 68, 68, 68, 68, 270; 271: 68, 68, 68, 68, 271; 272: 68, 68, 68, 68, 272; 273: 68, 68, 68, 68, 273; 274: 68, 68, 68, 68, 274; 275: 68, 68, 68, 68, 275; 276: 68, 68, 68, 68, 276; 277: 68, 68, 68, 68, 277; 278: 68, 68, 68, 68, 278; 279: 68, 68, 68, 68, 279; 280: 68, 68, 68, 68, 280; 281: 68, 68, 68, 68, 281; 282: 68, 68, 68, 68, 282; 283: 68, 68, 68, 68, 283; 284: 68, 68, 68, 68, 284; 285: 68, 68, 68, 68, 285; 286: 68, 68, 68, 68, 286; 287: 68, 68, 68, 68, 287; 288: 68, 68, 68, 68, 288; 289: 68, 68, 68, 68, 289; 290: 68, 68, 68, 68, 290; 291: 68, 68, 68, 68, 291; 292: 68, 68, 68, 68, 292; 293: 68, 68, 68, 68, 293; 294: 68, 68, 68, 68, 294; 295: 68, 68, 68, 68, 295; 296: 68, 68, 68, 68, 296; 297: 68, 68, 68, 68, 297; 298: 68, 68, 68, 68, 298; 299: 68, 68, 68, 68, 299; 300: 68, 68, 68, 68, 300; 301: 68, 68, 68, 68, 301; 302: 68, 68, 68, 68, 302; 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Legal Appointments

THE LAW SOCIETY

PROFESSIONAL PURPOSES DEPARTMENT SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARIES I AND II

Restructuring of our Professional Purposes Department calls for additional appointments (which are also being advertised internally) to be made at the two most senior levels reporting to the Departmental Secretary.

The Department is accountable to the Professional Purposes Committee of the Council for all matters relating to the professional conduct of solicitors, (including the provision of advice to the profession about compliance with the code of conduct), the enforcement of the relevant provisions of the Solicitors Act 1974 and the Rules made under the powers contained in it of the regulation of the profession and the administration of the Compensation Fund.

The Senior Assistant Secretary I positions (£19,065-£24,810) will each be responsible for one of two divisions, broadly corresponding with Regulatory and the Advisory functions of the department. Reporting to each will be two Section Heads each specialising in particular roles and each controlling upwards of 10 staff.

Applicants must have had at least 10 years post admission experience, preferably as a partner, in broadly based private practice.

The Senior Assistant Secretary II positions (£16,263-£23,437) are the Section Heads referred to above. Applicants must have at least 5 years post admission experience, preferably including private practice.

Both levels of position demand proven competence in management and the instruction and advising of subordinate staff. The nature of the work requires an analytical mind, mature judgement undistorted by pressure, and communication skills, both written and oral, of a high order.

Commencing salary within the respective ranges quoted (including London Weighting Allowance £1,306 pa) will depend on experience. Conditions of service are attractive and include a contributory Superannuation Scheme, free life assurance cover and 23 days annual leave.

Applications, stating which level of position is applied for, and with detailed C.V. should be addressed to:
The Personnel and Training Manager, The Law Society,
113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.
Closing date 31 July 1984.



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Southampton - c. £15,000 : Lymington - c. £11,000 : Chandler's Ford - c. £11,000

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A Solicitor of around 2 years' standing is required to share with the Partner in charge the non contentious work for personal and business clients in this busy provincial office. Ref. A.22010.

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LEGAL

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At least £13,500
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SHELL U.K. LIMITED, UKPCD/45,
Shell-Mex House, Strand,
London WC2R 0DX.
Telephone 01-257 3929.

Completed application forms should be returned by 8th August 1984.



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has a vacancy for

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DEVELOPMENT
c£12,000 + car

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This is a new and challenging post in an expanding area of the Society's operations, suitable for a lawyer with practical experience of the drafting and negotiation of housing development and lease-acquisition agreements. There will also be the opportunity for the successful candidate to participate in the wide variety of housing initiatives generated within the Society as well as in the department's work generally.

It is expected that the successful candidate will be in the age range 27-33 with a minimum of two years relevant post qualification experience. The person appointed will also be capable of working under pressure and with a minimum of supervision.

Conditions of employment include a company car, concessional mortgage facilities (after a 3 year qualifying period of service) BUPA membership and four weeks four days annual holiday. The Society has its own Superannuation and Schemes Schemes. Assistance with relocation expenses will be provided where appropriate.

Please send full CV particulars including current earnings to:
Frank Brown, Chief Solicitor,
Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House,
High Holborn, London, WC1V 6PW.

Should you wish to discuss any aspect of the post, please telephone Frank Brown on 01-262 3020.
Extension 2290 or Rodney Morant, Assistant
Chief Solicitor on Swindon (0793) 25122.
Extension 228.

Nationwide Building Society,
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Partnership Secretary,

McKenna & Co

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Legal Adviser

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The successful applicant will be involved in a wide range of legal work but with the main emphasis being on drafting and advising the operating divisions on major contracts, a large proportion of

which are with the MOD, but many of which are with overseas customers.

Candidates will therefore need to demonstrate an in-depth knowledge of contractual work gained over at least four years' post-qualification experience with a major manufacturing organisation. Experience in labour law and general company litigation would be a useful addition.

This London-based appointment will initially be made on Civil Service terms at a total remuneration of up to £22,500 without additional benefits.

After incorporation the compensation package will be renegotiated under the new PLC terms of employment.

Please send brief cv, in confidence, to P A B Wemyss, Ref: AA25/8789/TT.

PA

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

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We require a Divisional Solicitor to be responsible for all Betting Office licensing matters, property transfer and acquisition together with general litigation and advice on corporate legal matters. He/she will be expected to become expert in the laws pertaining to betting and gaming legislation and to advise as to their impact upon the Company's commercial activity.

The ideal candidate will have held a

senior position in a practising firm and have relevant experience in a commercial environment specialising in corporate law and commercial property transactions. He/she should hold a degree and be in the age range 28-45.

Remuneration will be negotiable and will include the fringe benefits associated with this senior position to include: company car, WPA, contributory pension and share options.

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Nick Jolly, Personnel Controller,
Ladbroke Racing Limited, Hanover House, Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 2ES.

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Duties: To head the Commercial Unit in the Civil division with particular responsibilities for settling negotiations over Government contracts, the drafting of Government's commercial contracts, their interpretation and representing Government in all contract disputes, and advising on all aspects of commercial law, with particular reference to the law relating to banks and other financial institutions, securities and commodities trading.

*Based on exchange rate HK\$10.44 = £1.00 (Subject to fluctuation)

Hong Kong Government

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To any individual, or group of individuals, having the ability to achieve those objectives for our clients, and who for any reason are disenchanted with their present firm, our clients believe they can offer an attractive alternative as well as improved prospects.

Those interested in having further information are asked to contact Mr David Whately, who is himself a qualified solicitor. Total confidentiality can be relied on and no names will be passed on to the client firm without the express authority of the person or persons concerned. Mr Whately's private telephone number is 01-623 9227. Reference 603.

WHATELY PETRE LIMITED,
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West Midlands County Council

COUNTY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT
(Office of the Chief Prosecuting Solicitor)
PROSECUTING SOLICITOR
£12,408-£13,725 - Post Ref. PS 320
**ASSISTANT
PROSECUTING SOLICITOR**
£9,945-£11,052 - Post Ref. PS 130

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Closing date for receipt of applications: 31 August, 1984.
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Portable pensions system outlined

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

All employees will be able to create their own portable pension, with the right to opt out of existing occupational pension schemes, under proposals announced yesterday by the Government.

The proposals, in a consultative document published by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, would allow people in schemes that are either contracted in or out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Schemes to opt out and buy their own personal pension. But the amount employers would be forced to contribute to the personal schemes of employees will be strictly limited. They need not be involved where employees opt out of a contracted-in scheme or a voluntary contracted-out scheme.

Where schemes are contracted-out, but belonging to them is a condition of the job, employers' contributions would be limited to a sum related to the rebate they receive on national insurance contributions, but adjusted for age and sex.

Thus the employers' contribution would be lower for young people, but higher for those nearer retirement age, as the existing rebate is an average.

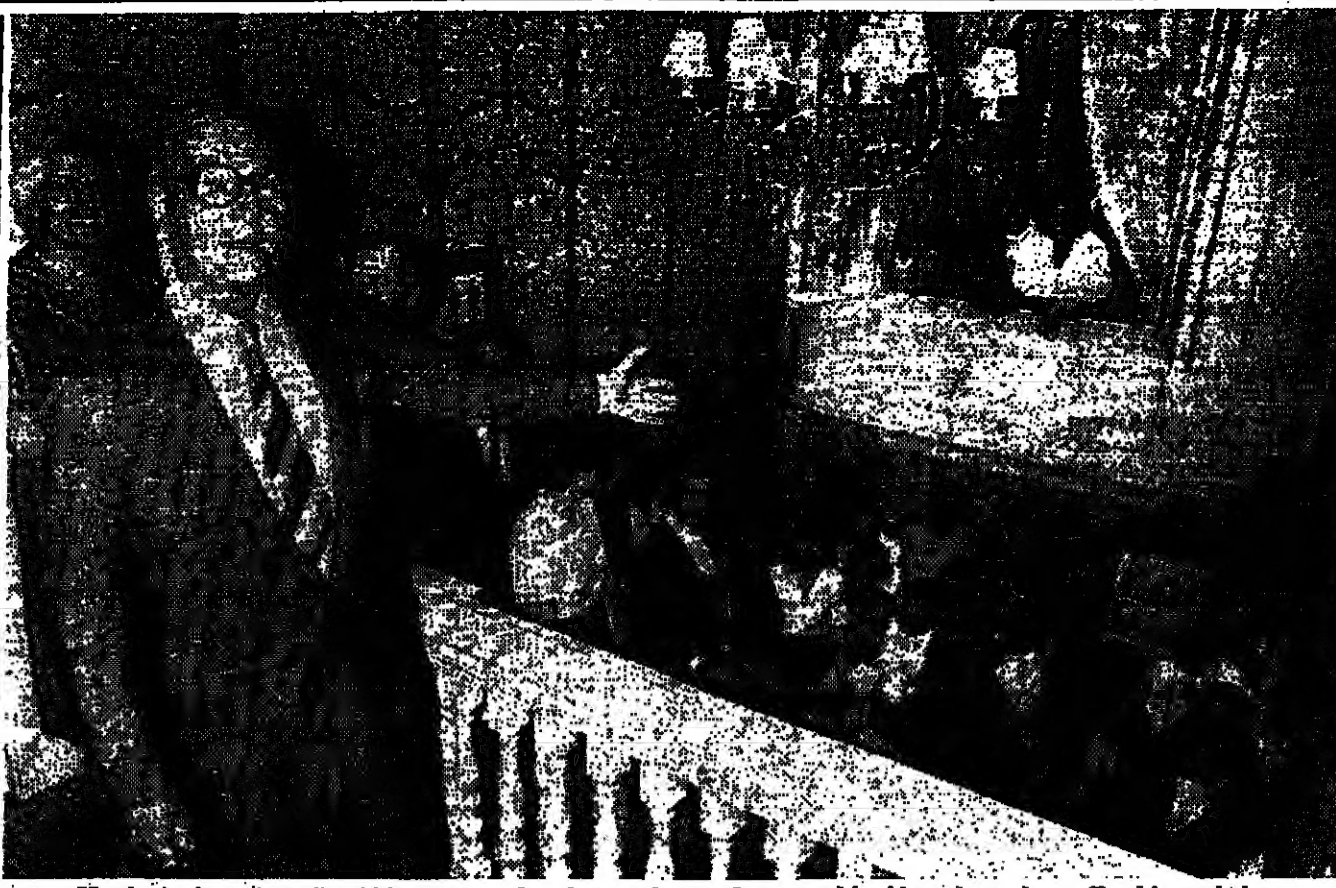
Mr Fowler said yesterday that the proposals should be attractive to the 11 million people who do not have an occupational pension scheme, and to those who want to control their own pension.

Comments are being sought on who should be allowed to provide personal pensions, on safeguards to prevent misleading promotion, on measures to protect investors should institutions fail, and on how long a "cooling-off" period there should be should individuals wish to change their minds.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, gave a warning that the proposals would be bitterly opposed. They would put people at risk of unwise investments and would seriously undermine the partnership between the occupational and state schemes which would eventually take everyone above the state poverty line.

Mr Fowler denied that existing schemes would be put at risk.

Parliament, page 4



Hardy Amies, with Miss Lilian, who makes dresses for the Queen, at his side, salutes the staff at his workshop.

Hardy Amies: Celebration in style

Hardy Amies celebrates today his seventy-fifth birthday, 50 years in fashion and the showing of his latest collection (Suzy Menkes writes). The couturier who dresses the Queen and built up an international fashion empire on the back of his tailored suits, is presenting a special birthday present to his staff at his Savile Row headquarters - a trust to establish a secure future for the famous couturier house.

Amies has already handed over control of his women's wear collections to his design director, Mr Kenneth Fleetwood, one of the loyal team which includes Miss Lilian whose special responsibility is to make the dresses for the Queen.

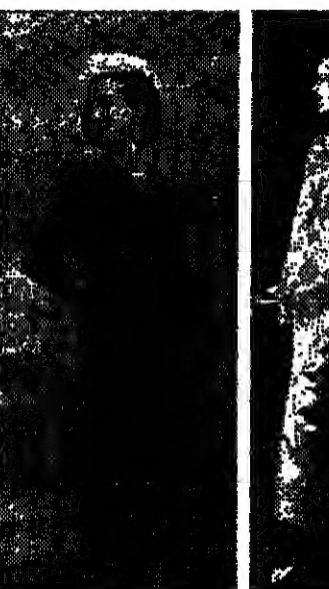
"I have done my best to keep a lot of ladies happy", he says. He started his fashion career at the House of Lachasse and his main fashion contribution was

to create the tailored British suit. He also designs menswear under license throughout the world and a capsule collection of his athletic line for 1985 is being shown this morning.

He says that the essence of the tailored suits and coats that made his name is that they should not look totally out of place in the country. He now plans to spend more of his own time in his Cotswold home, but today he will be sipping champagne with his staff and drinking a toast to the future.

But Hardy Amies' heart, and the strength of his design, lies in the English countryside.

He says that the essence of the tailored suits and coats that made his name is that they should not look totally out of place in the country. He now plans to spend more of his own time in his Cotswold home, but today he will be sipping champagne with his staff and drinking a toast to the future.



1948: Essentially English suit in tweed



1958: Evening elegance in pink satin



1962: Royal "Windsor" style tailored coat



1968: Pebble mohair dress and coat



1984: Today's slimline evening look

Democrats struggle for unity at convention

From Nicholas Ashford
San Francisco

The thirty-ninth Democratic national convention opened here yesterday with party leaders struggling to reestablish unity after Mr Walter Mondale's failed attempt to dump Mr Charles Manatt as national chairman.

Many of the 3,933 delegates were furious that Mr Mondale's misfired attempt to gain control of the party had obliterated the gains achieved by his nomination of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro as running mate.

His attempt to sack Mr Manatt and promotion of the controversial Mr Bert Lance as general chairman of his presidential campaign raised questions about his political judgment. The later decision to reinstate Mr Manatt has also laid him open to charges of indecision and giving into pressure.

However party leaders were optimistic that the rumpus would quickly fade once the convention got under way.

In particular, they were counting on yesterday's keynote speech by Governor Mario Cuomo of New York to return the assembly to its intended role as the kickoff to the general election campaign.

Mr Mondale's gaffe was the result of the conflicting pressures he has to deal with as he prepares to assume the party's presidential mantle. While he saw the need to make a dramatic gesture by appointing a woman as running mate, he felt it also necessary to shore up the party's traditional base in the conservative South by promoting a southerner to a top position.

Many of Mr Mondale's closest supporters were openly critical of the way he handled the affair. It was because of the chorus of protest from friends and foe alike that Mr Mondale decided to keep Mr Manatt as chairman until after the November election, although his authority will be limited mainly to fund-raising.

Mr Mondale's two rivals for the presidential nomination, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson, have sought to capitalize on Mr Mondale's vulnerability by pressing demands for concessions on issues they intend to raise in floor debates.

However, both men said they would work for party unity and Mr Hart said he would campaign vigorously for Mr Mondale if he won the nomination.

Carnival city, page 6

Frank Johnson in San Francisco

The lobbies take to the streets

It is being assumed by their author that, by the time these words are read, the first session of the Democratic Convention will have taken place here in the middle of the night British time.

The convention is being held in a new, brooding, concrete half-underground conference hall called the Moscone Centre. This has been designed to, among other things, mitigate the effect of earthquakes.

Preliminary reconnaissance by the *New York Times* claimed that, such is its shape, hardly anyone will be able to see the platform, so the place has also been designed to mitigate the effect of earthquakes.

But earthquakes are more famous in San Francisco history than conventions. If, by the time you read it, this dispatch is superseded by news that an earthquake has again destroyed the city it will be because heaven has once more punished homosexuality in the usual manner.

But before setting out from the Old World, I was advised by well wishers not to spend too much time on gays. We will rephrase that: I was advised not to spend too much time writing about gays.

The well wishers suggested that writing about that subject, to the exclusion of almost all else, is the invariable temptation when discussing San Francisco. That temptation has not been resisted.

When, as happened the day before the convention, 100,000 homosexuals marched down the street, it is difficult to keep off the topic.

For example, who is this Moscone - he after whom the earthquake-proof, convention-proof centre is named? True, he is not an homosexual, or rather, not for among his typically American characteristics is the fact that he was once murdered. He was the mayor of San Francisco, who, a few years ago, was shot dead with another local politician whose strangely haunting name rang round the world: Harvey Milk. He, it will be recalled, definitely was one.

The assassinations were, as the phrase has it, believed to be the work of an extremist. Milk was thus the first martyr of modern gaydom. For he and Moscone were struck down by a crazed anti-gay who subsequently served a rather disgracefully short prison sentence and now lives in

hiding from gay vengeance. Although the gays seem to dominate this city, calling the convention hall Harvey Milk Centre would presumably have involved too many misunderstandings on the part of the almost equally powerful anti-cholesterol lobby. So Moscone entered the prim history of modern architecture.

For this is a nation of lobbies. In this city over the weekend, there were people walking about dressed as pine trees. They were the forests lobby. There was a "family forum", at the downtown Holiday Inn, addressed by the Rev Gerry Falwell, the leader of the Moral Majority, whose members, citing the relevant texts, denounced homosexuality as a sin and warned of the fate which befell the cities of the plain. There were the Earthquake lobby. There was the national prostitutes convention. Later, they were to be found in an expensive hotel lobby.

Above all, there were the big demonstrations: the national gay/lesbian march, and that of trade unionists, mainly lorry drivers, dockers and building workers - against President Reagan.

What contrast! What proof of America's diversity! In one march there were those men with mighty chests and biceps made large by open-air toil on building sites. They were, of course, the homosexuals (for the rest of the week there will be no further reference here to homosexuals - barring earthquakes).

The trade unions contained a mass of equally large men wearing baseball hats and with rippling tummies surging over their blue jeans. Those were the men of America who, during the anti-cholesterol terror, had stood by Macdonalds, the Burger King and numerous brands of Milwaukee beer.

With all this Americana, the weekend resembled walking around in a year's supply of Alastair Cook broadcasts laid end to end.

High politics intruded. Mr Mondale made everyone excited by choosing that woman. Visiting Britons tended to be influenced by such Americana as the fact that that woman's constituency of the House of Representatives, though in New York, was called Western Queens, which, to us, is the definition of San Francisco. It is simply impossible to avoid the topic.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal Engagements
The Queen and the Prince of Wales will be in the East of England Agricultural Society Show, Peterborough, 10.15.
Princess Anne, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, takes the Salute at the Royal Tournament, Epsom, 11.15.
Princess Margaret visits Liverpool; she opens the Whitehead Brewery's new headquarters on

Merseyside, 11.55; and later tours the International Garden Festival, 2.40.
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester visits the East of England Agricultural Society Show, Peterborough, 10.15.
The Duchess of Gloucester visits the National Children's Home branch in Woking, 2.
The Duchess of Kent visits St. Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.
The Duchess of Kent visits St. Michael's Church, Exeter, 11.15; and Showering's

factory at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 2.15.
Prince Michael of Kent visits Rediffusion Simulators at Gatwick, 11.
Music
Recital by Anne Richards (soprano), Jonathan Best (bass) and Malcolm Marneaux (piano); Ballroom, Dolphin and Anchor Hotel, West St. Chichester, 7.30.
Recital by The Highbury Singers, 12.45; Organ recital by Roger Fisher, 7.30; St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol.
Organ recital by Ronald Frost; St. Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.
Organ recital by Michael Harris; St. Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

General
Face painting and Punch and Judy by Phil Spiller; The Museum New Walk, Leicester, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.
Shepton Mallet Antiques Drive-In; Royal Bath and West Show-ground, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 8 to 5.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on estimates relating to diplomatic representation in the Commonwealth Caribbean and aid to Grenada and relating to the Property Services Agency.
Lords (2.30): Health and Social Security Bill, third reading, Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order.

Pensions

People retiring after Friday, September 28 this year, will be able to collect their pensions on Mondays instead of Thursdays. Existing pensioners will continue to be paid on Thursdays.

Anniversaries

Isaac Watts, hymn writer was born at Southampton, 1674.
Deaths: Adam Smith, political economist, author of *The Wealth of Nations*, Edinburgh, 1790; James Abbott McNeill Whistler, London, 1903; Alvaro Obregón, president of Mexico, 1920-24, assassinated, Mexico City, 1928; George William Russell (A.E.), poet, Bournemouth, 1935.
Punch was first published, 1841, Portsmouth Conference, 1945.

National Day

Iraq celebrates its National Day today, marking the assumption of power by the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party following a bloodless coup in 1968. President Saddam Hussein, who took office as President, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, on July 16, 1979, launched a full-scale invasion of Iran in September 1980 in an attempt to regain control of the whole Shatt al-Arab waterway. A statement now persists.

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TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 15

1. Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
2. Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
3. Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
4. The Muppet Show (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
5. The Muppet Show (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
6. The Muppet Show (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
7. The Muppet Show (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
8. The Muppet Show (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
9. The Muppet Show (Wed) Granada, 13.25m
10. The Muppet Show (Wed) Granada, 13.25m

1. The Life, 12.10m

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Roads

Wales and West: M5: Two lanes in each direction between junction 25 (Taunton) and junction 26 (Wellington); all three lanes are open at weekends. A548: Delays at Prestatyn due to roadworks. Clwyd: M5: Roadworks between junction 12 (Gloucester) and junction 14 (M4 interchange); contraflow; entry slip road on to southbound carriageway closed at junction 13 (Stroud); diversion signed.

The North: M1: Lane closures between junctions 35 (Rotherham) and 36 (Barnsley) S. M62: Contraflow between junction 26 (Dewsbury) and junction 27 (Leeds) A66: Contraflow between junction 32 (Preston) and junction 33 (Lancaster); severe delays.

Information supplied by the AA

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Weather

Weak frontal troughs will cross

Scotland and England and

Wales from the W.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central N England, E Anglia, E Midlands: Sunny periods becoming rather cloudy, mostly dry; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Central S, SW England, W Midlands, Channel: Partly cloudy, mainly dry; wind mostly dry; wind NW to N light; max temp 20°C (20°C).

N, NE England: Rather cloudy, a little rain with NW light or moderate; max temp 20°C (18°C).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, occasional drizzle at first, becoming drier; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 20°C (18°C).

Scotland, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, light drizzle; wind W to NW light; max temp 18°C (16°C).

Central Highlands, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, rain at times, NW and central fog with W to NW light; max temp 18°C (16°C).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Outlook for Sunday and Monday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Outlook for Tuesday and Wednesday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Outlook for Thursday and Friday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Outlook for Saturday and Sunday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Outlook for Monday and Tuesday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22°C, min 10°C.

Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Dry with bright or sunny periods but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in the S; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 2